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PROCEEDINGS
OF
Nineteenth Convention

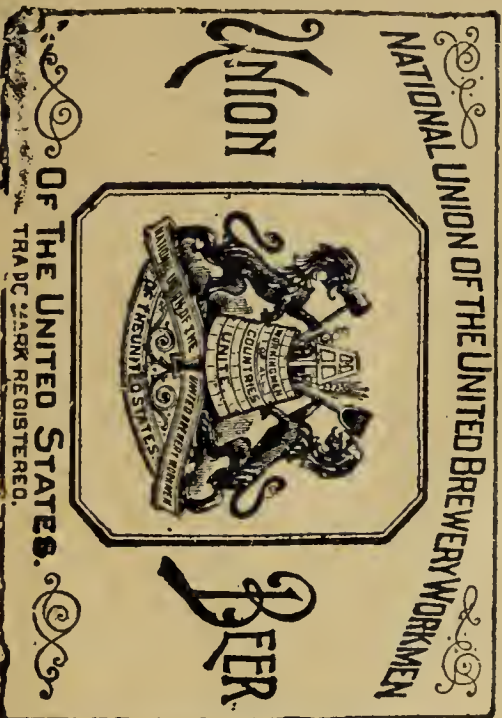
Together with Platform and
Constitution of the

Minnesota
State Federation
of Labor *◊* *◊*

◊ Held at *◊*

Mankato, Minn., June 10-11, 1901.

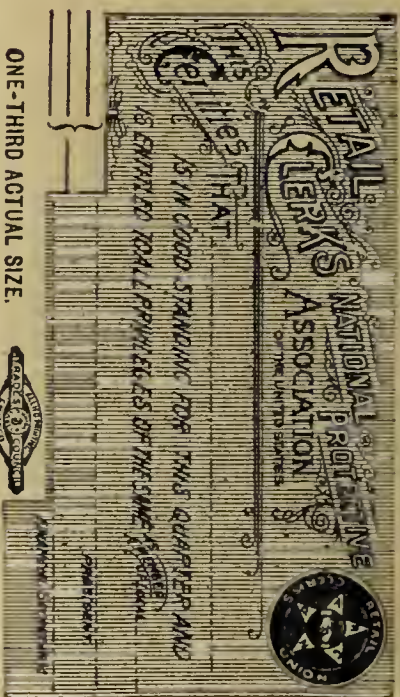
GALLERY OF UNION LABELS.



PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

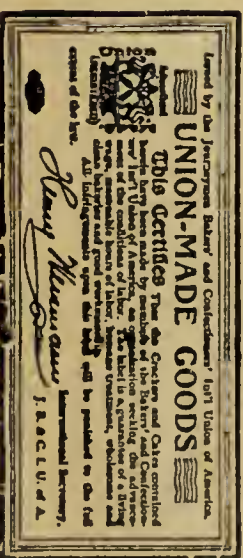
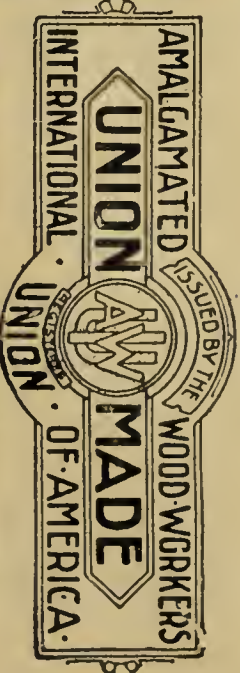
All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card.
Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.



LOCAL
STAMP

In purchasing goods always demand the Union Label.

PREFACE.

The State Federation of Labor is a delegate body composed of delegates from the trades unions and similar labor organizations. It bears the same relation to state industrial affairs that a trades assembly does to a city. The Federation was organized July 7, 1890.

Its central idea is to bring local bodies into closer affiliation, and to initiate and carry on general forms of agitation that could not be successfully handled by local bodies, and it pays special attention to legislative matters affecting industrial affairs. It holds annual meetings at places designated by the preceding conventions. Prior to 1894 the sessions were held alternately in the Twin Cities, but that year the experiment of holding the sessions in other cities of the state proved so successful that the two larger cities will no longer have a monopoly of the Federation's conventions. In the interim between conventions, the general work of the organizations is left to an executive council of five members, elected all from the same city, annually.

The Federation has already done much to inspire a feeling of unity between the various labor organizations of the state, and its legislative work has been productive of much good to the interests it represents. In time to come there is every reason to expect that it will still more fully justify its existence.

Copies of the constitution and any other information in regard to the Federation will be supplied by the secretary on application, and all labor organizations are requested to send delegates and become affiliated with the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

W. E. McEWEN,
Sec'y Treas., Duluth, Minn.
Care of Labor World.

PLATFORM OF THE MINNESOTA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

First—Compulsory Education.

Second—A legal eight-hour workday.

Third—Sanitary Inspection of Workshop, Mine and Home.

Fourth—Liability of Employers for Injury to Health, Body or Life, whether caused by the negligence or incompetency of employes or not.

Fifth—The Abolition of the Contract System on all Public Work.

Sixth—The Abolition of the Sweating System.

Seventh—The Municipal Ownership of Street Railways and Gas and Electric Plants for Public Distribution of Heat, Light and Power.

Eighth—The Nationalization of Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways and Mines.

Ninth—Direct Legislation through the Initiative and Referendum.

Tenth—The collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution. (By this is meant that when an industry becomes so centralized as to assume the form of a trust or monopoly, and hence a menace to the best interests of the people, such industry should be assumed by the government.)

Eleventh—The establishment of postal savings banks.

NOTICE TO AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

The next convention will be held in Rochester, the second Monday in June, 1902.

The Federation is rapidly growing in strength and in influence, and labor organizations which expect to keep up with the procession must be represented. Keep it in mind. Let us have two hundred delegates at Rochester.

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

Recognizing the fact that self-preservation demands a closer relationship between all branches of organized labor, in order that equality of right and privilege may be obtained for wage-workers, the representatives of labor organizations in Minnesota in convention assembled have organized ourselves into a "State Federation of Labor," and call upon all wage-workers in the state to join us in an endeavor to obtain the eight-hour work day, better general conditions of labor, and other needed industrial and social reforms.

We affirm the natural and legal right of wage-workers to organize themselves peaceably together for their rights and the advancement of their special vocations and condemn as autocratic and vicious the spirit that would deny the right.

V.19-21.22, 26-29

We believe in the strict autonomy of distinct trade unions, but advocate the closest possible unity in matters of general concern.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

Section 1. This association shall be known as the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and shall consist of such labor organizations as shall, after being duly admitted, conform to its rules and regulations, and pay all contributions required to carry out the objects of this Federation, the body always having power to reject any delegate by a two-thirds vote.

Sec. 2. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the conventions of this Federation, nor shall the delegates from any political party be admitted.

ARTICLE II.

Objects.

The objects of this Federation shall be:

Section 1. The encouragement and formation of trades and labor unions.

Sec. 2. The encouragement and formation of local amalgamated trades and labor councils.

Sec. 3. The promotion of state, national and international trade and labor union alliances.

Sec. 4. The encouragement of harmony and joint action between the industrial and agricultural wage-working classes.

Sec. 5. To secure state and national legislation favorable to the interests of the wage-working classes.

ARTICLE III.

Sessions.

Section 1. The sessions of this Federation shall be held annually on the second Monday in June at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding sessions of the Federation.

ARTICLE IV.

Representation.

Section 1. The ratio of representation shall be one for each twenty-five members, or major fraction thereof, no organization to have more than five delegates, and every organization to have at least one.

Sec. 2. No organization which has seceded from any national or international trade union will be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation.

Sec. 3. Delegates will not be entitled to sit in conventions of this Federation, unless the dues of their union are paid in full to date. And no delegate shall be eligible to a seat in conventions if he or she is not actively engaged at the trade that he or she represents at least three (3) months of each year: Provided, however, that this will not affect members appointed as inspectors or business agents for the trade they represent.

Sec. 4. All elective officers shall be members of the succeeding convention, with all the privileges of the floor and the right to vote.

ARTICLE V.

Officers and Their Duties.

Section 1. The officers of this Federation shall consist of a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and a Federation Council of five members, all of whom shall be elected annually by the convention. The Federation Council shall be all chosen from one city, and the convention shall select the city just immediately preceding the election of officers.

PRESIDENT.

Sec. 2. The President shall be the chief executive officer of this Federation. He will preside at the opening of the convention and appoint the following committees of five members each, viz: Credentials, Rules and Order of Business, Constitution and Laws, Officers' Reports, Finance, Resolutions, and to them will be referred without debate, all matters properly belonging to them. The President shall also be chief organizer of this Federation, and shall have power to select deputy organizers as he may deem advisable to properly carry on the work of organization, provided that such organizers receive the confirmation of the Federation, and the Federation Council shall be authorized to direct the work of these committees throughout the state and shall be empowered to draw upon the funds of the Federation for legitimate organizing purposes.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to make and keep a complete record of the transactions of

the conventions of this Federation and of such other matters as may come into his hands during his term of office, and turn the same over to his successor. He shall also assist the President in the discharge of correspondence, and must make annual reports to the convention. He shall receive a salary of \$25 per month. He shall be the custodian of the funds of this Federation, and will disburse the same only on orders signed by the President, after being allowed by a majority vote of the Federation Council. He shall be required to furnish a bond in the sum of \$500 for the faithful performance of his duties.

FEDERATION COUNCIL

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Federation Council to pass judgment upon all strikes, lock-outs and other matters that may be referred to them, always having due respect for the higher authority of national or international law. When strikes or lock-outs have been approved, they may direct the Secretary to issue and distribute to all the unions in the State a circular setting forth the facts and calling upon them for such assistance as may seem wisest and best. The Federation Council shall hold regular monthly meetings and consider all matters of interest to the Federation.

They shall be authorized to devise ways and means of raising funds for the proper carrying out of the work of the Federation. During sessions of the legislature the Federation Council shall be elected from St. Paul.

Sec. 5. Should a vacancy occur in any office between annual meetings of the convention, it shall be filled by appointment by the President, subject, however, to the approval of the Council. If the office of President become vacant, then the Vice Presidents succeed in regular order.

Sec. 6. All officers of this Federation shall labor earnestly and use all honorable means to organize new unions in every trade, and enlist them under the banner of their own national or international union, if any exists.

ARTICLE VI.

Revenue.

Section 1. The revenue of this Federation shall be derived from organizations affiliating, each of which shall pay the sum of one dollar as an affiliation

fee, and also a per capita tax of one cent per member per month by all affiliated local unions, except central labor bodies and such delegate bodies, who shall be required to pay the sum of \$1 for each delegate in attendance at conventions.

Sec. 2. The per capita tax shall be payable quarterly to the Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTICLE VII.

Miscellaneous.

Section 1. Always recognizing the inalienable right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it will still be the duty of this Federation to secure the unification of all labor organizations in matters of general concern, and, so far as we can, assist each other in times of trouble by financial aid and otherwise.

Sec. 2. Federal Labor Unions may be established in any city or town where a sufficient membership can be obtained.

Sec. 3. Each union affiliated with the Federation must make quarterly reports to the Secretary on blanks to be furnished by him.

Sec. 4. No organizer shall be entitled to compensation for organizing until such account shall have been ratified by the union of the craft nearest affiliated to the unions organized.

Sec. 5. No organizer shall receive a fee for organizing a new union until its affiliation fee and first quarter's per capita shall have been paid.

Sec. 6. Questions coming within the jurisdiction of this Federation and not covered by this constitution will be referred to the Federation Council, and they may make rules governing the same until the next convention.

Sec. 7. This Constitution can only be amended at regular sessions of the convention, and then only by a two-thirds affirmative vote.

Sec. 8. When any motion, resolution, or amendment to the constitution of the State Federation of Labor, or other question of importance is before the convention, it may, upon motion, decided by a majority vote, be referred to the affiliated unions, and shall then be decided by a majority vote of all members voting upon the questions, excepting amendments to the constitution which would be decided by a two-thirds vote.

Results of vote by affiliated unions on matters so referred must be reported to the Secretary within 90 days from date of notification in order to be counted.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading of credentials.
2. Reading of the minutes.
3. Communications and bills.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of standing committees.
6. Reports of special committees.
7. Reports of organizations.
8. Election of officers.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Receipts.
12. Adjournment.

MONDAY MORNING SESSION.

Mankato, Minn., June 10, 1901.

10:00 a. m.

Nineteenth convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor called to order by J. E. Reynolds, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements of Mankato, who introduced the Rev. J. N. Driver. Mr. Driver delivered a most earnest invocation which, in part, was as follows:

"O! thou Great Carpenter of Nazareth, look down upon this noble body of representatives of the working people of the great state of Minnesota.

"They come to this city at a most opportune time. Guide them in their deliberations, and may whatever they do here redound with credit to themselves and the sons and daughters of toil they represent, and whose cause they champion. We thank Thee for the intelligence, the earnestness and the sincerity of purpose marked upon the brows of this gathering, and may their efforts here be a benefit to all mankind."

The chairman then introduced his honor, Mayor Nic. Peterson, who delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the city, as follows:

"In behalf of the citizens of Mankota I welcome you, and I can say that the citizens feel honored by your presence, and we assure you of our sincere pleasure, for choosing Mankato as the city in which you hold your convention for this year. The city is yours, and may you make the most of it." (Applause.)

Chairman Reynolds: "Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to present to you, your worthy president. I first met him last fall when he was visiting this city, and I assure you that since our meeting, I have admired and respected the man."

President Neary took the chair and responded as follows:

"In behalf of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor I extend thanks to the mayor, the committee on arrangements, and especially to the Rev. J. N. Driver for the invocation. It is something unusual to have a minister of the gospel to appear before a body of this kind, and I want to say to you, Dr. Driver, that we appreciate you, and thank you for your presence here. Would that there were more like you. If there were our cause would flourish with greater rapidity. To the delegates let me say that I am pleased to see so many of you here today. While in Mankato let us reflect credit upon this grandest of movements. Remember that this is a conservative city, that there are no trade unions here, and that we are coming to this beautiful city practically strangers. Our movement will be judged by our actions here. Let us prove to them that we are men and represent the best type of Minnesota's manhood.

"The convention will please come to order. I will appoint the following Committee on Credentials. The Secretary will read them."

The Secretary: "The chair appoints the following Committee on Credentials: Louis Hansen, Minneapolis; E. B. Lott, St. Paul; G. M. Davis, Duluth; J. P. Degman, Rochester, and P. H. Coogan, St. Cloud."

Moved, That a recess be taken for ten minutes to allow the Credentials Committee time to compile their report.

Carried.

Convention reconvened at 11:20 a. m.

The Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

Mankato, June 10, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Minnesota State Federation of Labor in Convention Assembled:

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that we have examined the credentials referred to us, and report the following delegates entitled to seats:

MINNEAPOLIS.

Laundry Workers' Union, No. 21—Miss Lizzie Long.

Flour Packers and Nailers—B. R. Baker, M. Hickey, Arthur Ogg, M. J. Harkins and T. J. Griffin.

Bookbinders' Union—Ralph Bates and Wm. D. Quinn.



M. E. NEARY,
President Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

M. E. Neary is a member of the Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' Union of Minneapolis, and although a young man, is one of the best known union men of the State, and recognized as one of the most earnest and sincere union men. He has held many impor-

tant offices in labor organizations, and always with credit. He has held the office of President of the Federation three successive terms, being elected at Duluth, Red Wing and Mankato by handsome majorities.

Barbers' Union—Chas. S. Smith.
Press Assistants' Union—George A. Moore.

Firemn's Benevolent and Protective Association—A. E. Raymond.

Steam and Hot Water Fitters—J. Miller and P. J. Gibbons.

Cooper Machine Operators—J. W. Nee and Ole Munson.

Woodworkers' Union, No. 14—Chas. Sather.

Trade and Labor Council—Louis Hansen, J. P. Clark, L. G. Ogden, Max Conrad and F. W. Bell.

Carpenters' Union—J. P. O'Riley, W. J. Oker, J. E. McElroy, M. N. Rogers and Phil Carlin.

International Steam Engineers.—A. Turner, H. J. Langan and T. Schambler.

Cigarmakers' Union—C. W. Eck.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union—Dave Lane.

Bakers' Union—Wm. Wallace.

Bag Factory Employes' Union—Miss May Sheehan and Miss Emile Hanson.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Chas. E. James.

Bindery Girls' Union—Miss Kate Felix and Miss Edith Kissinger.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America—N. A. Ermine.

Building Trades Council—Herman Johnson and P. H. Redman.

Plasterers' Union—William Exworthy and Aaron Wagner.

Painters' Union—F. W. Price, S. J. Spencer and C. W. Bongey.

Plumbers' Laborers—E. A. Gansel and Sam Clauson.

Plumbers and Gasfitters—John O. Watson, John Rogan and John Mullane.

Machinists' Union—Oscar Anderson.

Hack and Cab Drivers' Union—E. Dresser.

Stationary Firemen—Chas. Williams and J. A. Hulbert.

Flour Loaders—Tom Fahey.

Federal Labor Union—Joe Ellis, Geo. Harvey and John B. Swift.

Retail Salesmen's Association—D. M. Alison and Thos. Chapman.

Metal Polishers—J. J. Nevins.

Musicians' Union, No. 73—E. F. Rathman.

Dressmakers' Union, No. 1—Miss Viola Connery and Miss Mary Egan.

Elecirical Workers' Union—G. P. Halford and L. A. Hillier.

Team Owners' Union—A. A. Bates.

Custom Tailors' Union—Rolf Jacobus and Gus Olseson.

Bartenders' Union—Wm. Curran.

Label League—F. A. Scoby.

ST. PAUL.

Typographia, No. 13—John Klaus.

Cigarmakers' Union, No. 98—Henry Feyder, Henry Giese, Jr., Chas. Butzenhart and Emil Pearl.

Coopers' Union—R. M. Abel.

Steam Engineers—J. Cummings.

Barbers' Union, No. 31—John L. Geskie and W. N. Conway.

Typographical Union, No. 30—E. C. Ives, James Maxwell, John Gohman, H. C. Whittlesey and J. B. McDowell.

Carpenters' Union, No. 87—Charles Bovaird, J. L. Hughes, A. J. Lindstrom, Gus Elmquist and Nels Johnson.

Stage Employes' Union, No. 20—T. J. Cavanaugh.

Bookbinders' Union, No. 37—A. J. Krengel and David Ross.

Trades and Labor Assembly—C. H. Bonn, E. B. Lott, G. H. Shaw, F. E. Hoffmann and A. E. Donaldson.

Hack and Cab Drivers—Michael Ryder.

DULUTH.

Trades and Labor Assembly—G. T. Winberg, H. Dworschak, Joseph Pratts, Gordon O'Neill and W. H. Longstreet.

Carpenters' Union, No. 361—E. F. Heller, G. W. Davis, S. M. Killey, S. T. Skrove and J. H. Baker.

Building Trades Council—Tim Timlin and Wm. Richardson.

Plumbers' Union, No. 11—J. Krieger.

Cigarmakers' Union—W. Schwartz.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers' Union, No. 12—Wm. Tunell.

Longshorémen's Union—Joseph Gauthier.

ROCHESTER.

Retail Clerks' Union—James P. Degman.

Cigarmakers' Union—Geo. Wentick.

WINONA.

Typographical Union—Martin Rother.

Blacksmiths' Union—Albert Skuires.

Cigarmakers' Union—John Spuhler.

RED WING.

Federal Labor Union—J. Hancock.

Potters' Union—Chas. Otterson and H. Teideman.

ST. CLOUD.

Cigarmakers' Union—Henry Krauss.
Granite Cutters' Union—Morgan Flaherty, P. H. Coogan, C. A. Swenson.

Your committee further recommends that the delegates from the Retail Liquor Dealers of Minneapolis, Mr. Matt Farrell and Thos. Hart, be seated as fraternal delegates.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS HANSEN, Chairman,
JAMES P. DEGMAN, Sec'y.
E. B. LOTT,
P. H. COOGAN, and
G. M. DAVIS.

Moved to adjourn to 1:30 p. m. Motion carried.

MONDAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order promptly at 1:30 p. m. President Neary in the chair.

Moved that the report of the Credentials Committee be received, in all except the recommendations in regard to the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. Carried.

Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

The Chair: "There being no objection they stand approved as printed."

Moved and seconded that smoking be prohibited. Carried.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Mankato, Minn., June 10, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Nineteenth Convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Fellow Delegates: Again I have the honor and most pleasant duty to welcome you in convention. I am pleased to be able to state that the reports to be submitted for your consideration will show that our grand organization has made most satisfactory progress. From the records of your Secretary-Treasurer you will learn of an increase of membership and organizations, and an excellent financial condition. It is with a deep sense of personal obligation, that I take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the kindly and loyal support, the fraternal and wise counsel, the hearty and valued co-operation, which was at all times pleasantly received from the other officers.

One year ago in the city of Red Wing, the representatives of labor in Minnesota assembled on a similar mission. That our work was well done, and that our deliberations were beneficial to the wage-earners is proven by the activity shown in organized labor circles in the past year, and by this large assemblage of delegates here today. No better proof could be had that trade unions are a success and are progressing, and that they are untiring in their efforts, than this large assemblage of representatives of organized labor, gathered together for their mutual protection, and to further the interests of the wage-earners in general.

The time has gone by when labor should apologize for organizing. It has been proven that we have no excuses to offer for our organizations, first by the grand results brought about by organized labor for the wage-earners in general, and, second, by the immense organization and consolidation of capital. Partisan newspapers, campaign orators and political serfs will tell us what the different political parties have done and will do for the wage-earners; but the truth is known and spoken by all honest and right thinking men that if it were not for the trade unions, and if the matter were left in the hands of our so-called great philanthropists, our conditions would be worse than that of the Southern slave before the war.

We sometimes read in the great daily newspapers about some large firm or corporation increasing the pay or reducing the hours of their employes. They neglect, however, to say that it was brought about by organized labor, and that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it was either necessary to strike or threaten to do so in order to gain it. When a corporation, or combination of industries, get together and raise the price of any article or material, we simply see a notice that such and such an article has gone up, and that indicates that business is good; but so soon as the working people get together and raise the price of labor, there is a great demand for arbitration, and we are counseled not to be too radical, and that we should leave well enough alone, and not injure the prospects for good times. This condition of affairs makes our work the more harder. We not only have the great manufacturers and corporations against us, but the middlemen as well. Nevertheless, we

are overcoming a great many of the prejudices that have heretofore existed against organized labor. Employers of labor are beginning to see that it is profitable to be fair with their employes, and in the past year a close observer can notice a decided change in public opinion towards trade unions. People who have heretofore criticized and condemned organized labor now practically admit that it is not only a benefit to those who are organized, but to the general public as well.

Brothers: This condition makes the opportunities of our organization great. As we grow older greater things are expected of us. Each year we advance a step nearer to our goal. While I am free to admit we have made mistakes, I can safely say that it is but natural, and that no man or organization is proof against them. Mistakes are sometimes caused by too radical action and just as often by too conservative action, but on the whole Minnesota labor organizations can be congratulated for being able to strike a happy medium. My friends: It should be extremely gratifying to every true union man to know that Minnesota is classed as one of the best and most progressive organized states in the union. While I am not selfish enough to give the entire credit of this to the Federation, still I think that I am not going too far when I say that the Federation is to a great extent responsible for this condition. The convention of the Federation is the only occasion which is offered labor of the different parts of the state to come together to know each other, to get new and different ideas and learn how the movement is progressing. The conventions also offer an opportunity to may out a policy to be pursued in the future, by which the movement can best be conducted. The progress that has been made each year over previous ones is proof of this. While we have reason to feel proud of the progress we have made. I feel our work has but begun.

I believe that we should not rest until every man and woman in the state that earns their living by daily toil shall be brought under our banner. The observations I have made, and the experience I have had, have forced me to the conviction that if we would accomplish this result we must take some step different from anything we have done in the past. I firmly believe that if the Federation

had a regular organizer in the field under the direction of the officers, that instead of having twenty-five or thirty thousand members, we would have fifty thousand and double the number of delegates at our conventions. It is not necessary to say what we could accomplish under those conditions. I recommend this proposition to the delegates for their serious consideration. In making this recommendation it is not my desire or intention to detract in any manner from the valuable services rendered the movement by our volunteer organizers or the credit due them. I am satisfied that no better or more earnest men are in the movement today than those who have been commissioned organizers by the Federation. They certainly deserve all the credit the Federation can give them. I have received several requests from different cities throughout the state asking for the services of an organizer, but it is not always possible to find the right kind of a man. It is hard to ask a man to leave his work for two or three days without considerable inconvenience to himself and employer. Most of the organizing done in the cities by our volunteer organizers is done in the evening and consequently does not take them from their work. If a regular organizer was in the field, he could attend to such matters, and I believe it would result in much benefit to the Federation. I will make no further reference to the growth of the Federation, as this will be covered more extensively by the Secretary-Treasurer.

In my last report I recommended that a committee be appointed to attend the different political conventions and urge upon the political parties to adopt resolutions covering the legislation and reforms demanded by the Federation, especially the adoption of the eight-hour work day.

The recommendation was adopted, and pursuant to instructions, I appointed the following committee: John Rogan, Joseph H. Ellis, J. W. McLaughlin, of Minneapolis; E. B. Lott, J. F. Krieger, of St. Paul. The committee were instructed particularly in reference to the eight-hour work day. The committee were successful in securing the adoption of a resolution by both the Democratic and Republican parties favoring the enactment of a law making eight hours a legal work day, though it met with considerable opposition in one of the conventions,

of which I will have more to say later on. The agitation started at the conventions, in my judgment, had a beneficial effect upon the members of the legislature. It showed our strength and made it possible to secure the enactment of an eight-hour law in the closing hours of the legislature. While this law is not what we wanted or would like to see, still it is a good start, and makes it easier for further legislation along these lines; for it is much easier to amend an old law than to secure the adoption of a new one. A great deal of credit is due Mr. John O'Donnell, State Labor Commissioner, and Mr. G. H. Becker, the Federation lobbyist, for the passage of this law. In reference to the opposition the eight-hour movement met with in one of the political conventions, and of which I referred to above, I desire to say a few more words, and give the delegates the facts at this time. The day after the Republican state convention I was informed, upon reliable authority, by delegates to the convention, that one particular delegate made a most bitter fight against the adoption of the resolution. Later on, while I received no written report from the committee, I received a verbal report from three members of the committee to the same effect—that this particular delegate, not only fought the resolution in the committee on resolutions, but also fought it on the floor of the convention. Knowing this, when this man became a candidate for United States senator, I deemed it not only my duty to do all in my power to oppose his election, but that I would be false to my trust as president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor if I did not do so.

I took the position that if organized labor stood idly by and allowed a man to oppose one of their grandest principles to be elected to the highest legislative body in the land, without at least offering a protest, there would be little use in the future of them trying to secure any reforms through legislation. There never has been a law enacted for the betterment of the laboring man through any love for him, but through fear of his vote and influence, and if we simply make "bluffs" and do not act when the opportunity presents itself, then it would be much better if we never demanded anything in a political way. I called the attention of the Federation Council to the matter, and a resolution condemning the candidacy of this man was adopted.

For my actions in endeavoring to defeat this candidate I have received some criticisms. For this I care not, nor do I care how much or from what source it comes. I have a free conscience that I did my duty as I saw it, and will always continue to do so. Aside from the eight-hour law the most important measure to organized labor that come before the legislature was the bill known as the Johnson Arbitration Bill, introduced by Representative Johnson, of Hennepin county. The bill as introduced was compulsory in its nature, and immediately attracted the attention of all classes interested in solving the strike question. It was not satisfactory to the officials of the Federation, and the result was that after three hours of deliberation, by the Committee on Labor, at which session Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Becker and myself were present, the bill was recommended for indefinite postponement. Later, the house adopted a resolution calling upon the Federation at their next convention to take some action, and submit to the next legislature some plan of arbitration. This matter should receive serious consideration by this convention. It is not necessary for us to again state that we are in favor of arbitration. Organized labor has always stood for arbitration, but, in my judgment, arbitration should be voluntary on the part of all parties concerned, so that it will be satisfactory to all concerned. Under compulsory arbitration the wage-earners can only see visions of injunctions, judgments and prison walls. I would recommend that a special committee be appointed to take some action on this matter and report back to the next convention.

My experience with the legislature has convinced me that while we have a great many friends there from all parties, we are sorely in need of some one there who, when such measures come up, they can discuss them from a union standpoint. It seems too bad that in a state like Minnesota there is not a man in either branch of the legislature that understands, or is capable of discussing intelligently measures from a trade union standpoint. I am satisfied if the Federation would use its moral and financial influence towards electing at least one intelligent and capable trade unionist to each branch of the legislature, it would be more beneficial than anything else we could do. A more complete report of the work of the legis-

Henry W. Goetzinger, First Vice President of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, was born at Faribault, Minn., on Oct. 1, 1870, and in 1878 removed with his parents to Fergus Falls, Minn. His first employment was in the capacity of newsboy, after school hours, and later he carried a route for the Morning Telegram before school hours. On the consolidation of that paper with the Daily Journal, and when 13 years of age, he entered its mechanical department as an apprentice. In 1889 he came to Minneapolis, and worked on the Journal for some months, making application to join the Typographical Union on the day of his arrival in the city. In 1890 he secured a position with the West Publishing Co., in St. Paul, where he has been continuously employed, with the exception of the year 1893, which he spent in Minneapolis on a contract, and while there took an evening course in a business college. Mr. Goetzinger always took an active interest in the affairs of his chapel, of which he was elected chairman for twenty-two consecutive terms of three months each. In 1895 he was sent as delegate to the Tenth District Union convention at Fargo, and it was his report of this convention which brought him into prominence in his local union. In 1895 he represented Typographical Union No. 30 at the Winona convention of the State Federation of Labor, and was again chosen delegate to the St. Paul convention in 1896, and to the Red Wing convention last year, being elected at the latter convention on the Federation Council, of which he was chosen secretary, and of whose work in this capacity the delegates to the Mankato convention became familiar. During the newspaper lockout of printers in the Twin Cities in 1895, Mr. Goetzinger was employed by Typographical Unions Nos. 30



HENRY W. GOETZINGER.

and 42 as statistician to prepare exhibits to be presented before the arbitration board, and in 1896 prepared the exhibits and arguments which won the arbitration of the West Publishing Co. scale. He also served on the auditing board of his union for several years, and was recently elected vice president of No. 30 for the third time. In April of the present year he was appointed by Gov. Van Sant on the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to represent labor, and on the organization of the board was made secretary. In 1894 Mr. Goetzinger was married to Miss Grace Hubbard, and has one child, a son. At the recent Mankato convention of the State Federation of Labor Mr. Goetzinger was chosen First Vice President by acclamation.

lature will be made by the Federation Council. The efforts made by organized labor towards reducing the working hours other than through legislation has resulted in the reduction of the working hours in a great many trades. I feel satisfied that organized trades can bring this reform about for themselves without any legislation, but our efforts are, and should be, for the benefit of all wage-earners, whether skilled or unskilled. There are very few trades, if any, in the building industry working more than eight hours, and if the agitation is kept up, it will not be long before it will be recognized by all classes that eight hours is sufficient for any man to work in any one day. An organization recently started in Minneapolis, known as the Eight-Hour League of America, will, I am satisfied, be a great help to the movement, and it should receive the endorsement of the Federation and every true union man. The methods adopted by this organization are much different from any ever employed before.

CONVICT LABOR.

The convict labor problem seems no nearer solution than ever, although the agitation started by organized labor has interested a great many reformers and public men in the question. All proposed laws tending to labeling prison-made goods, or curtailing the manufacturing of goods, have met with such serious opposition from prison contractors and prison wardens, that it has been impossible to secure any legislation in that direction. In the last legislature a bill was introduced by Mr. Lane, of Minneapolis, requiring all prison-made goods sold in the state to bear a stamp stating that they were "Prison Made." The bill died in the committee room. The prison labor committee recommended it for indefinite postponement. The management of the penal institutions having been changed from local boards to a state board of control may make it easier to bring about some reform. I recommend that the officers of the Federation be instructed to communicate with or interview the board with a view to bring about the desired results.

Again I desire to thank Secretary-Treasurer McEwen and the Federation Council for the hearty co-operation in the interest of the movement. Also the officers and members of the different organizations affiliated with the Federation

for the many courtesies shown and kind words spoken.

Brothers: The hour approaches when we must enter into deliberation on the needs of the Federation. I have submitted a report of my term of office and such recommendations as my experience would suggest.

It remains for you, the delegated representatives of the wage-earners of the state, to enact such laws, and give such instructions as may guide us to further success. Let every delegate pay strict attention to the business of the convention, and remember that you are not only here in the interest of your own particular calling, but in the interest of all wage-earners of the state. This being the first convention of this kind held in the beautiful city of Mankato, let us show her citizens that we are as capable of legislating, as we are of toiling. Remember that by your actions the wage-earners of the state will be judged. Let our deliberations and behavior be such, that when we leave the city of Mankato we shall have shown to its citizens that the organized labor movement represents the best type of the wage-earners of this state. Let us make our every individual, as well as combined, action redound to the credit of the noblest and most worthy organization in the state.

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. NEARY,

President Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Secretary McEwen reported as follows:

To the officers and Delegates to the Minnesota State Federation of Labor in Convention Assembled:

Mr. President and Delegates: It is with extreme pleasure that I offer to you the following concise report of the transactions of the office of Secretary-Treasurer for the year just closed. Since I have held this honorable position, I have noticed a slow and steady increase in the revenue, correspondence, and general business of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. Each year brings new results of our efforts. The revenue has been greater this year than ever before. The correspondence has increased wonderfully, and the general business in like proportion.

I am pleased to report that the Federation is extending its work into the smaller cities of the state with rapidity.

While we have done wonderfully well, yet I feel that our system has not been the very best.

There is an opportunity for a vast improvement, and later I will present a proposition for carrying on the work of organization, which I sincerely believe will be an improvement over our present method.

In beginning I wish to say that although there has been a voluminous amount of work for the Secretary-Treasurer, yet every letter ever sent to me has been answered, and a receipt has been issued for every cent received. I present to you my books, vouchers and stubs as evidence of my loyalty to duty.

Early in this year I became a candidate for the state legislature, after strong pressure had been brought to bear on me by my friends in the trade union movement. During the time that I was a candidate, I had very little time to attend to the duties of my office. Once after, during the month of March, I was summoned on the jury, and then had little time to give this office the attention that it deserved. Outside of the two above mentioned times I have answered every communication sent to me, promptly.

No person can justly complain of any delay in correspondence. It has been my aim and object to give this office all the attention that my spare hours would permit.

I here present to you a concise report of the receipts and disbursements from this office for the year closing June 9, 1901. The receipts for the term were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance reported at the last convention	\$459.61
Amount returned by the Federation Council of 1900.....	2.06
Total	<u>\$461.66</u>

St. Paul—Barbers' Union.....	\$21.03
St. Paul—Bakers' Union.....	7.62
St. Paul—Bookbinder's Union...	6.51
St. Paul—Brewery Workers....	3.36
St. Paul—Bricklayers' Union....	3.06
Minneapolis—Barbers' Union...	17.97
Minneapolis—Bindery Girls	12.75
Minneapolis—Bookbinders	6.39
Minneapolis—Bartenders	1.63
Duluth—Butchers	3.60
Winona—Barbers' Union	2.31

St. Paul—Carpenters' Union....	45.96
St. Paul—Cigarmakers Union...	18.00
St. Paul—Coopers' Union.....	2.29
Minneapolis—Carpenters' Union.	109.71
Minneapolis—Cigarmakers' Union	12.00
Minneapolis—Coopers' Union, No. 62	1.23
Duluth—Carpenters	35.07
Duluth—Cigarmakers' Union ...	7.50
St. Cloud—Cigarmakers	3.15
Rochester—Cigarmakers	3.63
Duluth—Electrical Workers	1.90
St. Cloud—Granite Cutters.....	10.80
St. Paul—Hack and Cab Drivers	1.26
St. Paul—Typographical Union..	49.76
St. Paul—Musicians' Union.....	2.25
St. Paul—Pressmen's Union.....	1.08
St. Paul—Plumbers' Union.....	2.02
Minneapolis—Plasterers' Union..	7.83
Minneapolis—Pressmen's Union..	2.00
Minneapolis—Plumbers' Union...	15.21
Duluth—Plumbers' Union	2.40
Winona—Retail Clerks' Union...	2.22
Minneapolis—Stone Masons	11.25
St. Paul—Tailors' Union.....	1.89
St. Paul—Sheet Metal Workers' Union	5.33
St. Paul—Stage Employes.....	1.92
St. Paul—Typographia	3.44
Duluth—Tailors' Union	6.00
Minneapolis—Sheet Metal Workers	7.50
Minneapolis—Tailors' Union	28.11
Duluth—Stage Employes' Union.	4.00
Duluth—Typographical Union...	4.48
Duluth—Stone Masons' Union...	3.75
Red Wing—Stone Ware Potters	4.92
Duluth—Building Trades Council	1.00
St. Paul—Trade and Labor Assembly	5.00
Minneapolis—Trades Council ...	4.00
Duluth—Federated Trades Assembly	10.00
St. Paul—Machinists' Union.—	5.13
Minneapolis—Flour Packers and Nailers	15.90
Winona—Plumbers Union	1.36
Minneapolis—Steamfitters' Union	4.68
Minneapolis—Building Trades Council	2.00
Minneapolis—Musicians' Union, A. F. of M.....	11.40
Minneapolis—Bridge and Structural Workers	5.50
Minneapolis—Federal Labor Union	7.89
Minneapolis—Hack and Cab Drivers' Union	5.71
Minneapolis—Electrical Workers' Union	3.90

Minneapolis — Retail Clerks' Union	12.00	Minneapolis — Team Owners' Union	3.43
Minneapolis — Coopers' Union, No. 22	17.70	Minneapolis—Bag Factory Workers' Union	2.95
Minneapolis—Stationary Engineers	8.76	Minneapolis—Brewers and Maltsters' Union	2.08
Minneapolis—Glaziers' Union ...	3.54	Minneapolis — Servant Girls' Union	1.72
Minneapolis—Machinists' Union.	24.18	Minneapolis — Beer Bottlers' Union	2.68
Minneapolis—Dressmakers' Union	10.98	Duluth—Grain Trimmers' Union.	1.54
Red Wing—Federal Labor Union	13.02	Minneapolis—Blacksmiths' Union	1.99
Minneapolis—Stationary Firemen	9.15	Minneapolis—Laundry Workers' Union	1.75
Minneapolis—Plumbers' Laborers' Union	11.70	Minneapolis—Butchers' Union ..	1.90
Minneapolis — Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	2.14	Minneapolis—Bakers' Union	3.40
Minneapolis—Lathers' Union ...	1.26	Winona—Blacksmiths' Union ...	1.57
Minneapolis—Painters and Decorators	22.52	Minneapolis—Boot and Shoe Repairers' Union	1.60
Minneapolis — Wood Workers' Union, No. 14.....	81.68	Minneapolis—Janitors' and Elevators' Union	2.38
Minneapolis — Iron Molders' Union	4.00	S. Paul—Stationary Firemen....	1.72
St. Paul—Engineers' Union.....	9.78	Minneapolis—Press Feeders and Press Assistants	5.26
Minneapolis—Coopers' Machine Workers	11.07	Minneapolis—Photo Engravers' Union	3.28
Minneapolis — Flour Loaders' Union	7.59	Minneapolis—Mineral and Soda Bottlers' Union	1.30
Duluth—Harbor Cooks' Union...	1.93	Minneapolis—Metal Polishers ...	1.60
Red Wing—Retail Clerks' Union	1.63	Duluth—Steamfitters	1.00
Duluth—Tug Firemen	7.45	Minneapolis—Steamfitters' Helpers	1.33
Rochester—Retail Clerks	4.48		
Brainerd—Trade and Labor Assembly	2.00		
Minneapolis—Firemen's Ben. & Prot. Ass'n.	7.51	Total	\$1,371.99

Voucher
No.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1 P. Carlin	\$ 10.50	21 Seipel & Huntley.....	23.75
2 M. E. Neary.....	13.75	22 W. E. McEwen.....	43.94
3 W. E. McEwen.....	18.19	23 Consolidated Stamp & P. Co.	5.25
4 Phil. Carlin	5.00	24 G. H. Becker.....	5.00
5 Wm. Tunell	10.00	25 Seipel & Huntley.....	5.50
6 Zenith Paper Co.....	1.70	26 Zenith Paper Co.....	1.75
7 Siepel & Huntley.....	134.75	27 W. E. McEwen.....	37.59
8 W. E. McEwen.....	36.56		
9 John Rogan	11.05	Total expenditures	\$745.30
10 J. B. Morrison.....	6.50		
11 James McLaughlin	6.15	Account organizing.	
12 H. W. Goetzinger, Sec'y....	50.00	Expenses as president.	
13 W. E. McEwen.....	34.82	Expenses to the Convention.	
14 W. E. McEwen.....	15.10	Organizing.	
15 Seipel & Huntley.....	6.00	Assistant Secretary.	
16 Seipel & Huntley.....	21.25	Stationery.	
17 H. W. Goetzinger, Sec'y....	150.00	Printing proceedings, etc.	
18 E. B. Lott.....	3.00	Salary and expenses.	
19 H. W. Goetzinger.....	75.00	Expenses political committee.	
20 Gordon O'Neill	6.20	Organizing.	

Expenses political conventions.
 Organizing for Federation Council.
 Salary and expenses.
 Organizing.
 Printing for Woodworkers.
 Printing, stationery, etc.
 Legislative expenses.
 Expenses political committee.
 Legislative expenses.
 Organizing.
 Printing.
 Salary and expenses.
 Supplies.
 Legislative expenses.
 Printing Calh, etc.
 Typewriting paper, etc.
 Salary and expenses.

In order that you may know how the various expenses were expended, I have divided them as follows:

Expenses allowed by the Red Wing convention	\$ 57.44
Organizing	77.80
Legislative expenses	230.00
Expenses sending delegates to political conventions	20.20
Printing proceedings, bulletins, stationery, charters, etc.....	191.75
Secretary-Treasurer's salary	100.00
Postage, express, exchange, revenue stamps, etc.....	52.91
Stationery, supplies, etc.....	8.70
One trunk for property of Federation	6.50

Total\$745.30

The entire financial report may be summarized as follows:

Balance as reported at the last convention	\$459.61
Received from Federation Council of 1900.....	2.06
Received from unions.....	910.32

Total receipts\$1,371.99

Total expenditures to June 9, 1900	\$745.30
Balance in the treasury June 9, 1901	626.69

AFFILIATED UNIONS.

Since my last report the following unions have affiliated with the State Federation of Labor:

MINNEAPOLIS.

Bartenders' Union.
 Pressmen's Union.
 Bridge and Structural Workers.

Boot and Shoe Workers.
 Painters and Decorators.
 Iron Molders' Union.
 Firemen's Ben. & Prot. Ass'n.
 Team Owners' Union.
 Bag Factory Workers.
 Brewers and Malsters.
 Servant Girls.
 Beer Bottlers' Union.
 Blacksmith's Union.
 Steam Fitters' Helpers.
 Laundry Workers' Union.
 Butchers' Union.
 Bakers' Union.
 Boot and Shoe Workers (Repairers).
 Janitor and Elevator Operators.
 Photo Engravers' Union.
 Metal Polishers.
 Mineral and Soda Bottlers' Union.

ST. PAUL.

Coopers' Union.
 Plumbers' Union.
 Sheet Metal Workers' Union.
 Machinists' Union.
 Engineers.
 Stationary Firemen.

DULUTH.

Electrical Workers' Union.
 Typographical Union.
 Harbor Cooks.
 Tug Firemen.
 Grain Trimmers' Union.
 Steam Fitters.

WINONA.

Plumbers' Union.
 Blacksmiths' Union.

RED WING.

Retail Clerks.

ROCHESTER.

Retail Clerks.

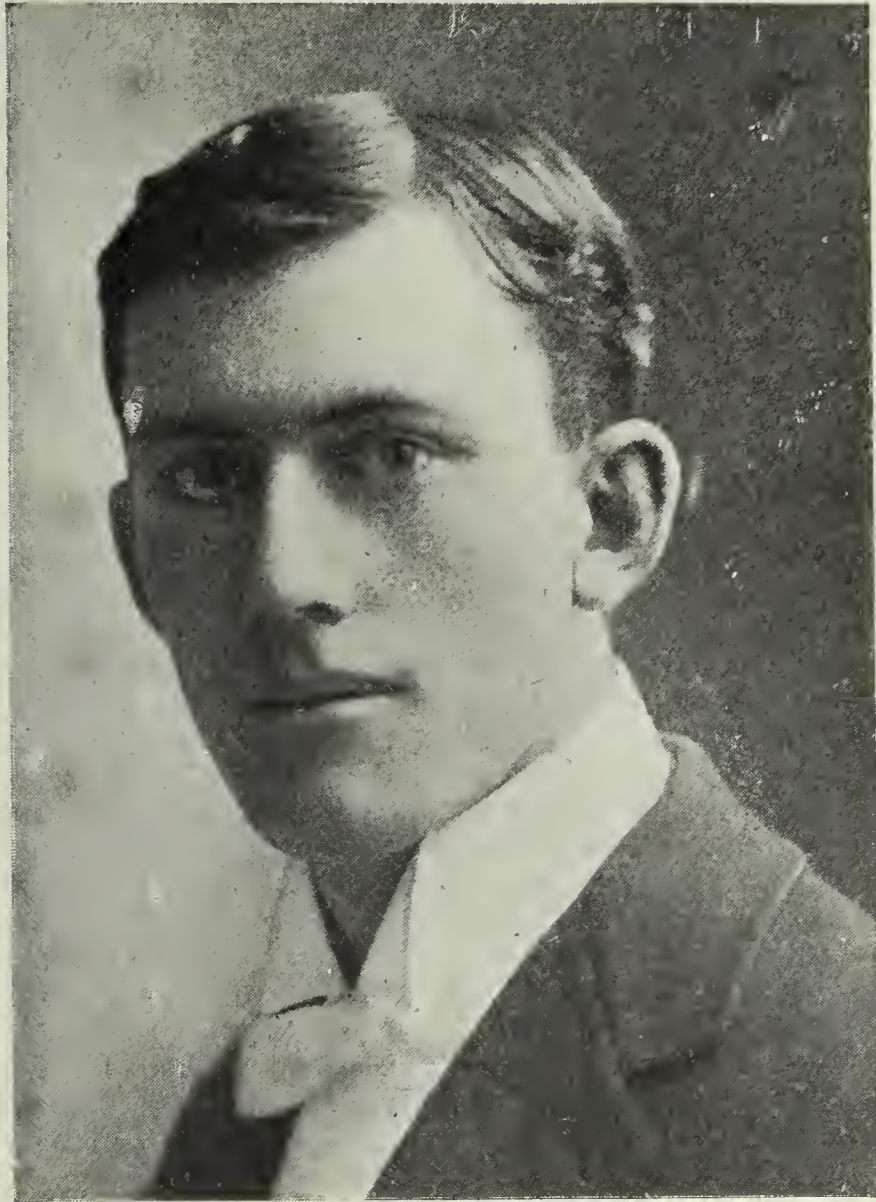
BRAINERD.

Trades Assembly.

By the above you will observe that 39 unions affiliated since the filing of our last report. This is the greatest record ever made in the state. While we have been fortunate in inducing the above number to join with us, yet there are still a large number of trade unions who have not deemed it advisable to affiliate with us.

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the year just closed I corresponded with every union not affiliated with the Federation, and endeavored to induce them to affiliate and help make



WILLIAM EDWARD McEWEN,

Secretary-Treasurer of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, was born in Duluth twenty-seven years ago. He is a plumber by trade, and has been connected with the labor movement for ten years, during which time he has been an active worker in the movement. He has been secretary of the Federation since 1896, and has been unanimously

re-elected for six consecutive terms. He has been president of the Federated Trade and Labor Assembly, of Duluth, and has occupied many positions of trust in the American labor movement. Mr. McEwen is now editor of the Labor World, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of trade unionism, and published at Duluth.

the Federation the greatest organization in the state.

As a result of this correspondence several unions have affiliated. Organizer J. H. Carver, of Minneapolis, followed up my correspondence and met with considerable success. He succeeded in inducing no less than twelve organizations to affiliate.

I also corresponded with the several railroad organizations in the state, and have received some very favorable replies. I believe that with a little more work, we may succeed in inducing several of the large railroad organizations to join with us in our great and good work. The only objection offered by any of them was that there was some fear that their constitution prevented them from affiliating.

Early in the term I wrote to the post-office department relative to the placing of the words U. S. MAIL on cars not engaged in the carrying of the mail. The result of our correspondence was the street cars in the northern part of the state were obliged to displace the signs on cars not carrying the mail.

At the Duluth convention of the Federation in 1899 the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an appropriation be set aside from the funds of the Federation to reimburse the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly to the amount of \$39.75 for expenses incurred at the state legislature for work in the interest of the wage-earners of the entire state.

For the first year after the adoption of the above resolution no one made application for the payment of the sum set aside in the resolution. At the last

convention I agreed to pay the same to the delegates from the St. Paul Trades Assembly. I, however, left Red Wing without paying it, and since that time there has been a question in my mind whether I could lawfully do so or not. The present Council and President of the Federation were not in office at the time of the adoption of the resolution, and the question with me has been whether they could constitutionally sign an order for the payment of the amount, which was ordered paid prior to their entrance into office. To avoid any future question, and for the purpose of relieving the secretary from any responsibility, I would recommend that a resolution be adopted by this convention again authorizing the payment of the same.

REFERENDUM VOTE.

On the first of March I was instructed by the Federation Council to issue a circular to all affiliated unions requesting them to vote on the proposition of levying a special assessment for the purpose of carrying on the work of organization systematically. As per their request, I issued the circular immediately after being notified. The report was not as full and the returns not as complete as we expected. The following is the result of the vote as canvassed by Gordon O'Neill, President of the 'Longshoremen's; Wm. Longstreet, President of the Theatrical Stage Employes' Union of Duluth, and your Secretary-Treasurer. There were a few unions whose reports did not arrive until after the 5th of April, too late to be counted in the returns as reported to the Federation Council.

The vote was as follows:

VOTE ON REFERENDUM.

Name of Union and City.	Members in Good Standing.	Pres- ent.	For.	Against.
Minneapolis—Coopers, No. 61	40	39	40	0
Minneapolis—Coopers, No. 22	195	56	1	55
Minneapolis—Plumbers' Laborers	108	32	1	31
Minneapolis—Barbers' Union	130	20	17	0
Minneapolis—Bridge & Structural Work- ers	50	14	13	0
Minneapolis—Carpenters' Union, No. 7... ..	921	113	1	112
Minneapolis—Machinists' Union	195	55	55	0
Minneapolis—Plasterers' Union	65	89	9	30
Minneapolis—Cigarmakers' Union	100	50	45	0
Minneapolis—Hack and Cab Drivers.....	32	26	26	0
Minneapolis—Cooper Machine Workers' Union	90	47	47	0

Minneapolis—Steam Fitters	50	19	16	2
St. Paul—Hack and Cab Drivers.....	42	23	23	0
St. Paul—Carpenters' Union.....	597	54	16	38
St. Paul—Steam Engineers	96	29	29	0
St. Paul—Bakers' Union, No. 21.....	60	32	25	2
St. Paul—Cigarmakers' Union.....	150	70	0	69
St. Paul—Bookbinders' Union.....	73	61	61	0
St. Paul—Typographical Union, No. 30...	345	44	0	44
Duluth—Stone Masons' Union.....	45	19	0	19
Duluth—Cigarmakers' Union	75	25	23	0
Duluth—Electrical Workers' Union.....	25	10	10	0
Duluth—Typographical Union	39	13	13	0
Duluth—Butchers' Union	30	30	0	30
Duluth—Carpenters' Union	187	30	0	25
St. Cloud—Cigarmakers' Union	35	15	15	0
St. Cloud—Granite Cutters' Union.....	90	20	18	0
Rochester—Cigarmakers' Union	27	12	12	0
Red Wing—Federal Labor Union.....	150	18	18	0
Totals	4042	1065	534	457

Number of unions voting, 29; majority for the assessment, 77.

There were several unions whose votes were not counted, either because they were incomplete or they neglected to mail the returns in time.

FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

That the Federation is moving onward can be seen by the number of delegates in attendance at this convention. It is true that a too large proportion hail from the larger cities of the state, yet we should feel proud of the good attendance from the smaller cities, in which some effective work was done. To my mind there is nothing so important as the organization of the workers in the smaller cities. If our efforts in them have not been crowned with success, it is because our system of organization is bad. It matters little how much prejudice against trade unions in the smaller cities may exist, a visit among the working men there will insure any observer that there is good reason for educational work. I have given this part of the question considerable thought, and it is my firm opinion that the workers of these cities can be organized with success.

We can give them an organization, if we do our duty at this convention, that will give to every man who joins some immediate returns.

I would respectfully recommend that an organization committee be appointed for this meeting, whose duty it shall be to draft a constitution to apply to all Federal Labor Unions in the smaller

cities, along the following lines: The membership of such unions to consist of only bona fide wage-earners. The union to be divided into craft committees, every member of any trade shall be a member of his craft committee.

Should anything arise that directly interferes with or benefits any particular craft, it shall be referred to the craft committee affected.

For instance, if the union consists of a certain number of carpenters, cigar-makers, printers and others, and if anything should arise that should affect the trade of the carpenters, the matter is to be referred to them for an attempt at settlement, and then referred to the Federal Labor Union for final action. The wisdom of this will be recognized when we remember that no one knows so much about his trade, and its peculiarities, as the members of that trade, and none are so competent to settle any differences, or establish any regulations for the trade.

I would make it strictly a trade organization for the present, and would have a provision in the constitution that so soon as there are a sufficient number of any trade in a Federal union to secure a charter for a local that it becomes obligatory on their part to do so. If this system is carried out there is no doubt in my mind but that we can establish the foundation for many thriving organizations.

THE UNION LABEL.

The union label is a potent factor in the solution of the labor question. It is a peaceful weapon that should appeal to

every person interested in the workingmen's cause. It is a condemnation against the products of the over-heated sweat-shop, the unsanitary tenement and the unfair factory. It is a quiet protest against long hours of labor and poor wages. It is labor's trade mark, and is evidence that the goods upon which it is stamped were made by laborers who are treated humanely. The union label is the efficient force for good in the struggle for labor's emancipation. It is the emblem of honesty, the symbol of fair dealings, the token of true brotherhood, and the open and avowed enemy of child labor. This emblem is to the workingmen's cause what the stars and stripes are to our country. It stands for a new Declaration of Independence. Wherever it waves and to whomsoever it dips in salutation it cries out for "Justice and Equity!" Purity is stamped upon its face. It conforms to a strict performance of moral obligations, and its freedom from any sinister motive is reflected in the condition of well paid workmen, well fed children, and happy homes. Happy and healthful conditions surround those who rally around that banner, and through its influence is felt and recognized the truth that human life is of greater moment than gain of gold.

It is the seed of a new life, the life of brotherhood, justice, mercy, and love; though the cradle of a new issue, there is in it that which in time will revolutionize the conditions of labor; the time will never come when we shall follow its corpse to the grave; for nothing can perish that embodies the principles of sobriety, truth, justice and morality, of "vigilance not violence." This label is the battle emblem that will be carried wherever there is a struggle for bread for life and the triumph over wrong. It preaches the gospel of unionism, and champions the cause of labor.

As long as workingmen continue to buy non-union-made goods, just so long will respect for them be less and merchants continue to handle that class of goods whose existence proclaims labor's servility.

The workingman's cause cannot be destroyed by external foes, its ruin can only be wrought from within. The hopes of the toilers, the prayer of all our people for justice lies in the label; stand by it, and it will stand by you.

ORGANIZATION.

That the economic world of today is dominated by the spirit of organization is a fact patent to all thinking men and women. Capital and labor are alike active in this movement and both are working for the same end, namely: To regulate the production and distribution of wealth. Why, then, should the promoters of one be looked up to, if not with respect, at least with admiration. While the members of the other are looked upon with indifference and suspicion, and designated as agitators and like uncomplimentary titles? My faith in human nature is such that I believe the reason for this unjust discrimination against the members of labor organizations lies in the fact that notwithstanding the liberal spirit of these times as compared with the past, our positions and motives are not clearly understood by the world in general. If this be true then it becomes our duty to begin a campaign of education among all the people, and if we cannot teach them that aggressive trade unions are necessary among the working class, we certainly should succeed in having them acknowledge that they are necessary for defensive purposes; necessary to defend ourselves against the encroachments of organized capital.

To those outside of the pale of labor organizations a word of advice and warning may be opportune at this juncture. Non-unionists in our midst must realize the good result of organization among their fellows. President Gompers says, "the crying need of the working classes today is organization." Workingmen are being educated up to this fact very rapidly and are taking more kindly to the principles of trade unionism than ever before in the history of the movement. "Toilers, organize!" should be the motto of every wage-earner, who should endeavor to persuade his neighbor to join the union of his craft and advance its interests. If this was the object of every trade unionist, it would not be long before we would have a better world—a better mankind. Waiting for something to turn up will not accomplish the desired end. Now is the time for the workers to rally around the standard of trade unions, and organize as thoroughly, as completely and compactly as possible.

Every workingman should bear in mind the words of Longfellow:

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not dumb like driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!"

Organized labor is wielding an influence upon every public question never before attained. The world's thinkers are beginning to appreciate the fact that the demands of the workingmen means more than appears on the surface. They see that the demand for work is not alone one for the preservation of life in the individual, but is a "human innate right;" that the movement to reduce the hours of labor is not sought to shirk the duty to toil, but the humane means by which the unemployed may find the road to employment; and that the millions of hours of increased leisure to the over-taxed workers signify millions of golden opportunities for lightening the burdens of the masses; to make the homes more cheerful; the hearts of the people lighter; their hopes and aspirations nobler and grander.

The duty of the delegates to this convention is plain. I would displace every resolution, and every discussion foreign to our welfare for that which would teach us how to carry on the work of the organization of the working class of this state, with rapidity and with success.

Let the watchword of this convention be "ORGANIZATION." We may talk about political demands all we choose, but unless we are more completely organized in this state all our talk will be futile.

In concluding my report I wish to extend my thanks to President Neary and the Federation Council for the very courteous manner in which they treated me during the term, to the local secretaries for their faithful performance of duties incumbent upon them, especially in connection with this office. The Federation owes also a debt of gratitude to its organizers who have so faithfully performed the work of organization in their various localities. Mr. J. H. Carver, of Minneapolis, is one who deserves especial credit, he having organized no less than fifteen unions.

To the delegates I wish to say that it falls to our lot to perform some important work at this convention. Let each of us do the best we know how to make

the State Federation of Labor the most important and the most respectful organization in the state. With the best hopes for a successful meeting, I am

Your obedient servant,

W. E. McEWEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

H. W. Goetzinger, for the Federation Council, reported as follows:

Mankato, Minn., June 10, 1901.

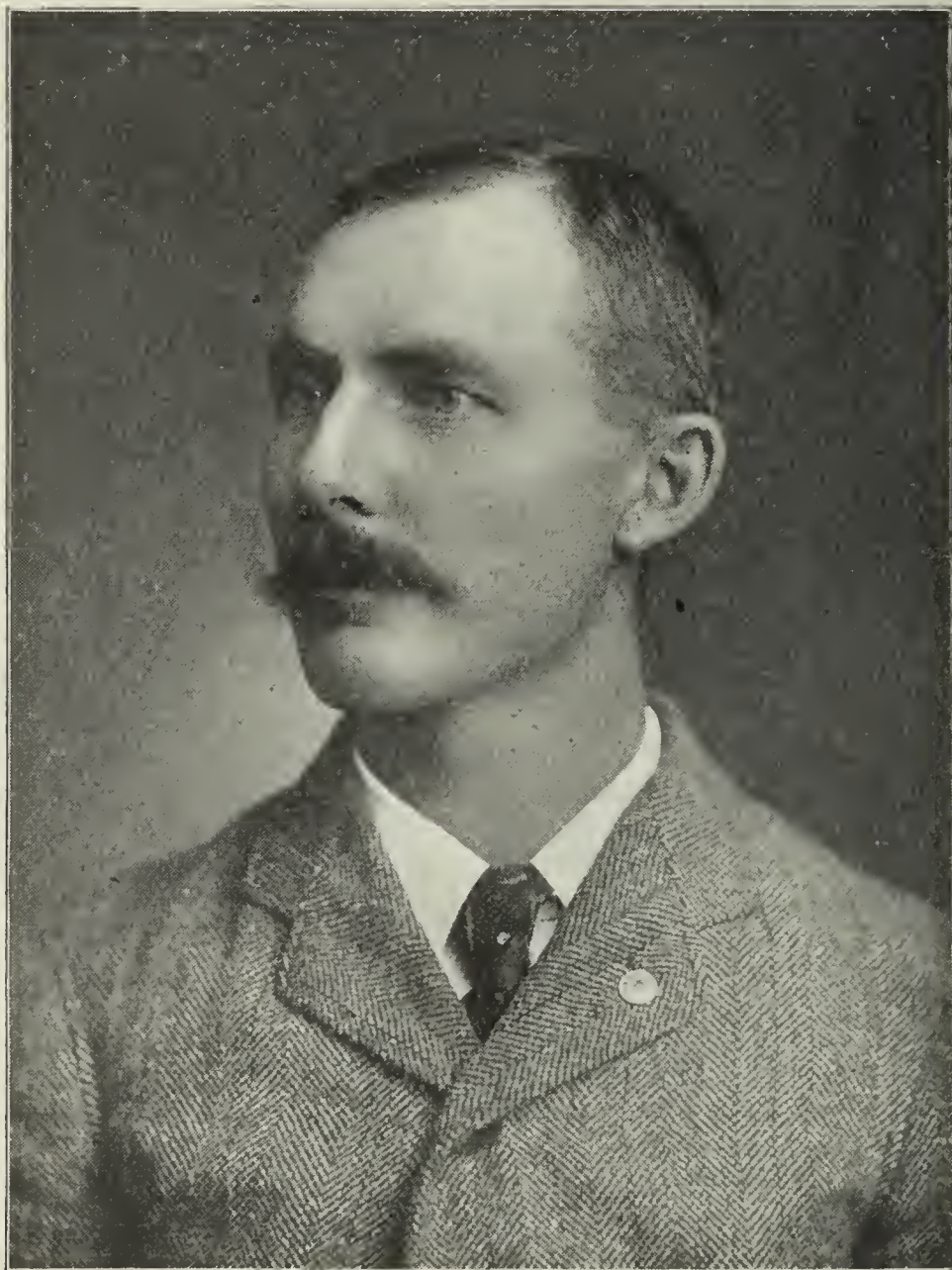
To the Officers and Members of the State Federation of Labor:

The Federation Council makes the following report of its work during the past year:

Thirty meetings were held during the year—one each month until shortly before the legislature convened, when weekly meetings were held, and sometimes several a week.

The most important work accomplished was during the session of the legislature. Forty-seven bills touching the interests of working people were introduced. Of these 16 became laws, and 31 were defeated, withdrawn, went to sleep in the hands of committees, or died in the various channels through which bills must pass. And it is with great pleasure that we report that not a single bill opposed by the Council became a law. To report the progress of these bills from introduction to termination, and to detail the action of the Council and legislature representative for or against them in their various stages, would prove tedious to the delegates. We will add that the Council and legislative representative were well received by the legislators, and never failed in securing a hearing. That the result was due to our efforts is amply proven by the receipt of several letters from senators and representatives, stating that in deference to the State Federation of Labor they would do as the Council desired; by the statement of Representative Johnson, on the floor of the house, that he withdrew his compulsory arbitration bill at the request of the Federation Council; and by the receipt of the following resolution sent us by the house committee on labor and labor matters:

Resolved, That the Committee on Labor and Labor Legislation of the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota do hereby extend to the State Federation of Labor and Labor organiza-



GEO. A. HARVEY.

Chairman Federation Council.

Mr. Harvey is now president of the Federal Labor Union No. 7386 of Minneapolis, Minn. He has belonged to several labor organizations for a number of years and held many prominent positions in the same with credit. He was a charter member of Local No. 805, Knights of Labor, and also a member of the A. R. U. during

the big strike in 1894, and since then he has never been able to secure employment with any railroad corporation. Nevertheless he has always shown himself a true union man and is always ready and willing at all times to assist any organization in need of assistance.

tions in general an invitation to present to their committee, at the earliest convenient date, a bill regulating arbitration between labor and capital, and that all pending measures on the subject be laid on the table until the receipt of such a bill from them, which said committee agrees to carefully consider.

Further information on the subject will probably be given in the report of Legislative Representative G. H. Becker.

The Council was greatly handicapped in the work it had planned to do during the fall months of the year, which is usually the best season for organizing, by the all-absorbing interest taken in the election, this being presidential year. And after the excitement of the campaign had subsided, the holidays monopolized the minds of the working people, and normal conditions did not again prevail until the middle of January.

Following are some of the transactions of the Council during the year as gleaned from the minutes. (The minutes have been brought to the convention, and any member desiring further information of our doings has the privilege of examining them):

The first meeting of the Council was held June 24, 1900, at 2:30 p. m., in Assembly Hall, St. Paul, at which E. B. Lott was chosen chairman and H. W. Goetzinger as secretary.

The number of copies of proceedings of the Red Wing convention to be printed was discussed, and it was decided to print 5,000 copies, and the secretary instructed to reserve a sufficient number for distribution to the delegates at the next convention and make a pro rata distribution of the balance to affiliated unions and central labor bodies.

President Neary presented to the Council for approval the following appointments on the committee to endeavor to induce political parties at their conventions to insert an eight-hour legal work-day plank in their platforms: John Rogan, J. B. McLaughlin, Joseph Ellis, Minneapolis; E. B. Lott, J. F. Krieger, St. Paul. The appointments were approved.

It was agreed that the Council meet regularly on the third Sunday of every month until the opening of the legislature, when meetings should be held every Sunday, and special meetings at the call of the chairman or secretary.

On September 23 President Neary sent the following appointments to the Council for confirmation:

St. Paul District—Organizer, J. B. Morrison; organization committee, A. G. Woodbury, A. J. Gungel, Martin Igo, L. J. Rusk, Chas. W. Douglas.

Minneapolis District—Organizer, Jacob Carver; organization committee, D. A. Fallon, Philip Carlin, G. A. Harvey, Jas. McLaughlin, P. F. Jordan.

St. Cloud District—Organizer, Morgan Flaherty; organization committee, Joseph Boos, Adam Dimler, Thos. O'Neill, C. A. Swenson, D. Fearn.

Red Wing District—Organizer, A. G. Mundahl; organization committee, Geo. Smith, J. W. Mabin, J. C. Desso, Christ Bomback, G. A. Johnson.

Duluth District—Organizer, W. E. McEwen; organization committee, G. O'Neill, Geo. Davis, A. W. Jones, Sam Kielley, Wm. Tunell.

The brickmakers and cigarmakers at Carver, having notified President Neary that they desired to be organized, the Council authorized him to send an organizer there.

After considerable discussion of plans to organize the smaller cities of the state, the Council sent a number of letters to working people in the small cities, inquiring the needs of or desire for organization, but no replies were received.

In November the secretary was instructed to prepare suitable resolutions urging Governor-elect Van Sant to appoint a member of a labor organization to the position of labor commissioner. The following resolution, signed by all members of the Council, was sent to the governor, who replied that he would give the same careful consideration:

Whereas, a new governor has been elected in this state, and appointive offices will soon be filled, among which is the office of labor commissioner; and

Whereas, Said office of labor commissioner was created at the instance and solicitation of the working people of the state, and especially organized labor; and

Whereas, It is customary and public policy to fill appointive offices with men skilled and experienced in the work necessary to the practical purposes of the office, and conversant with the needs and desires of the people therein; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the Minnesota State Federation of

Labor, as representatives of organized labor and the working people of this state, respectfully urge Samuel R. Van Sant, governor-elect of the state of Minnesota, to fill the position of labor commissioner with a member of a labor organization, in accordance with the desire of the working people—the class for whose interests the office was especially established.

On question by President Neary, Dec. 16, the Council decided that it was not compulsory, under the laws of the State Federation, for federal labor unions to belong to the American Federation of Labor in order to retain membership in the State Federation; and that trade unions having no national organization could affiliate with the State Federation. These points were raised by the Red Wing Federated Labor Union.

Mr. Neary was present at the regular meeting in December, and explained the conditions of the working men which he found on visiting Winona, Brainerd, Mankato, Faribault and other places. At Faribault, he said, nothing could be done. In Mankato he found not enough workmen in any trade to organize a healthy union, except the quarrymen, and so great was the apathy there existing that he doubted if anything could be accomplished by organizers. Brainerd was well organized and interest in the labor movement was very manifest. Winona, while having a number of unions, seemed indifferent and was greatly in need of encouragement, but believed it would require an outside man to revive interest, and that it would be a waste of money to send an organizer there for a few days only. He believed an organizer should be sent to Winona for ten days or two weeks after the coming holidays. Accordingly, on Jan. 10, Mr. Morrison was selected to visit Winona, but being unable to go, the Council, on Feb. 10, decided to recommend to President Neary the appointment of Mr. J. L. Hughes, who was so appointed and at once proceeded to Winona. After several days' stay there, Mr. Hughes wrote the Council that prospects were bright for organizing six unions—plasterers, stonecutters, carpenters, painters, coopers, and mill hands. Before the close of the first week the Council received the following letter from the Winona Trades and Labor Council:

Winona Trades and Labor Council,
Secretary's Office,
Winona, Feb. 25, 1901.

Mr. H. W. Goetzinger,
Sec. Federation Council,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir and Brother: At a meeting of the Winona Trades Council, held Thursday, Feb. 21, the council passed a resolution requesting Organizer Hughes to remain here one more week, if possible, in order that he may complete the good work that he has, almost single-handed, done in this city. I was instructed to notify you of this action, and to thank your honorable body for the favor of sending such a competent organizer to this city.

Fraternally yours,
WM. HERDEY, Sec'y.

In view of the prospect of organizing several unions and strengthening others already in existence, the council extended Mr. Hughes' time one week, but he found it difficult to interest the workmen there, and succeeded in organizing only one new union—the carpenters. However, judging from the following letter, Mr. Hughes' visit instilled new life into the existing unions:

VOTE OF THANKS.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the Trades and Labor Council of Winona for the purpose of assisting Organizer J. L. Hughes, of St. Paul, in his endeavors while in this city to organize a number of crafts, it was decided to tender that gentleman a vote of thanks, a copy of which was to be forwarded to the State Federation Council:

We, the undersigned delegates, having been appointed a committee by the Winona Trades and Labor Council to lend assistance to Mr. J. L. Hughes, of St. Paul, in his endeavors in behalf of organized labor in this city, do hereby wish to state that Mr. Hughes labored constantly, earnestly and diligently while here, putting forth his best efforts in waking up our local tradesmen from their drowsiness, and, while it is true that he only succeeded in perfecting the organization of one additional craft—that of the carpenters—yet stirred up interest in several other lines, which we think can be brought to the point of organization in the near future, by a little earnest missionary work on the part of the local council.

We heartily endorse Mr. Hughes' method of working among laborers and tradesmen, and consider him thoroughly competent and conscientious for the position he holds.

In the name of the Winona Trades and Labor Council we desire to express our sincere thanks to Brother Hughes for his earnest efforts in our behalf in Winona.

We also desire to express our thanks to your honorable body, the State Federation, for sending Mr. Hughes into our midst and granting him all the time asked.

GEO. HESSE,
WM. WITT,
PAUL UTERMÖHL,

Winona, Minn., Feb. 28, 1901.

The Council is of the opinion that more attention should still be devoted to Winona, as the city is fourth in population in the state, and almost twice as large as the next largest city, and has the material for several large unions.

On March 3 a committee from the Stationary Engineers' Union was present and asked the aid of the Council in securing the amendments to the existing engineers' bill embodied in Resolution No. 16, adopted by the last convention. The committee was assured that the Council and legislative representative would use their best efforts to secure the passage of the amendments.

A special meeting was held Jan. 13 to consider the advisability of employing a legislative representative during the session of the legislature, the matter having been overlooked by the Red Wing convention. A committee from the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly were present and urged the Council to appoint a representative, saying that most of the unions represented in the assembly paid per capita tax to the Federation, and felt that the Federation Council should appropriate money for this purpose. After some discussion the Council decided to employ a legislative representative at \$3 for every day's actual service while the legislature was in session, with no additional allowance for expenses. Two nominations for the position were made—Chas. Hillman and G. H. Becker—and a ballot was taken, which resulted in the election of Mr. Becker. The Council then ordered the secretary to immediately draw an order on Secretary-Treasurer McEwen for \$150 with which to

pay the salary of the legislative representative.

By previous appointment, the Council met Lieut.-Gov. Smith and Speaker Dowling at the Windsor Hotel in St. Paul, on Jan. 14, to confer with them in regard to appointments on the senate and house committees on labor and labor matters. The members of the Council were very courteously received, and both gentlemen made memorandums of our suggestions. It might be well to add that we were informed that it was customary to retain the former committee and fill only vacancies, and that the membership was apportioned to the different congressional districts. Some difficulty was experienced in learning the desirability of members from districts which had no labor organizations. The lieutenant governor filled vacancies on the senate committee entirely of members recommended by the Council, and the majority of appointments on the house committee were indorsees of the Council.

A special meeting of the Council was called for Jan. 17, at the instance of President Neary, to act on the candidacy of R. G. Evans for United States senator. Mr. Neary was present and explained that when the Federation committee appeared before the Republican state convention to ask the insertion of a plank in their platform calling for a legal eight-hour workday, Mr. Evans spoke bitterly against such action on the part of the convention, and Mr. Neary thought it was the duty of the Council to show Mr. Evans and other politicians that the working people of the state do not forget people who try to defeat legislation asked for. The following resolution was then offered and adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, a contest for the nomination and election of a United States senator to succeed the Honorable C. K. Davis is now before the legislature of this state; and

"Whereas, R. G. Evans is mentioned for this honor, and is supported by certain professional and political friends for the position; and

"Whereas, It is well known that at the last Republican state convention said R. G. Evans opposed the adoption of a resolution calling for an eight-hour workday, and used his best efforts publicly to defeat the same; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Federation Council of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, that we condemn the candidacy of R. G. Evans, and call upon all members of the house and senate to do all in their power to accomplish his defeat.

"Resolved, further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the clerks of the house of representatives and senate, with a request that it be presented to their respective bodies."

The advisability of acting on the candidacy of Thomas Lowry was also discussed, because he is a notorious disrupter of street railway labor organizations, and exacts a pledge from applicants for employment not to belong to a labor organization as long as they remain in his employ, but action was deferred and a few days later rendered unnecessary by the agreement of the Republican caucus on Moses E. Clapp. The Council later learned that the resolution proved an important factor in the defeat of the man who aimed to defeat the legislation demanded by the Federation.

On Jan. 20 a delegation of stationary firemen appeared before the Council with a bill which they wished enacted by the legislature. Suggestions for alterations to insure its passage were made, and the Council promised its aid in securing the passage of the bill.

Mr. McEwen was authorized, in January, to issue a series of circular letters to unaffiliated unions, setting forth the advantages of affiliation with the Federation. The idea originated with Mr. McEwen.

A hearing of labor's side of the eight-hour bill before the house committee on labor matters was arranged for the evening of Feb. 5, at which two members each from the Minneapolis and St. Paul Trades and Labor Assemblies were invited to speak. Messrs. Hensen and O'Donnell, of Minneapolis, and Ives and Geskie, of St. Paul, presented the arguments in favor of the bill.

On Feb. 24 a delegation from Minneapolis Carpenters' Union, No. 7, was present to investigate the work of the Council, a report having reached them that the Council and legislative representative were inactive and neglecting their duties. They remained through the Council's meeting, and at its close expressed themselves as satisfied that the report was without foundation of fact, and that they would report to their

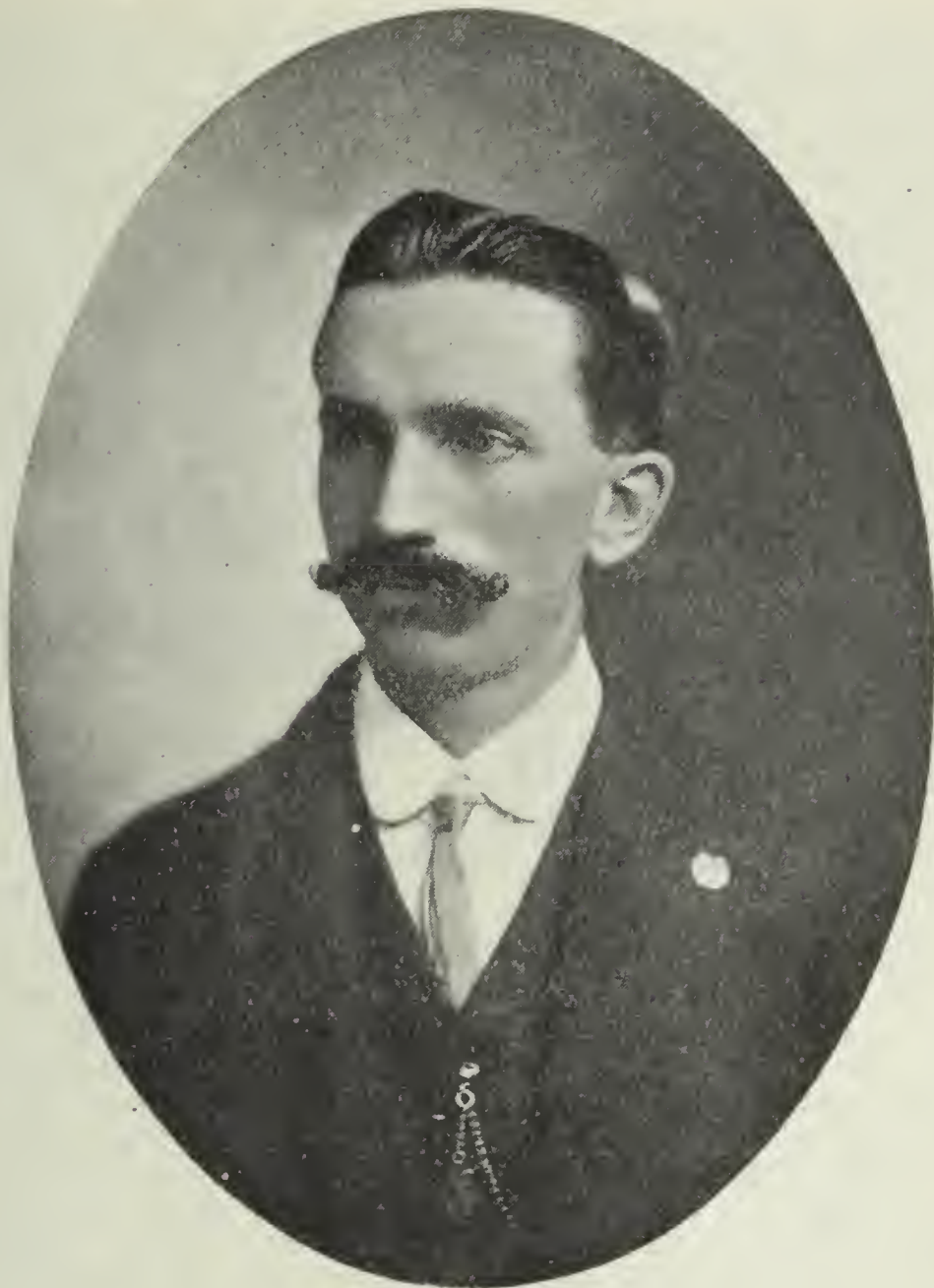
union that the work could not possibly be done better.

Mr. Martin Igo, of the St. Paul Hack and Cab Drivers' Union, was present at the Feb. 18th meeting, and pointed out to the Council and President Neary, the organizer-in-chief, who was also present, a large amount of work which could be done if the Federation had more money to devote to organizing; and, at the suggestion of Mr. Neary, the Council decided to take a referendum vote of unions to ascertain whether or not they wished to contribute 3c per member for this special work of organizing. The vote was duly taken, and canvassed by Gordon O'Neill, president of the Duluth Longshoremen's Union; W. H. Longstreet, president of the Duluth Stage Employees' Union, and Secretary McEwen, who reported 545 votes for and 457 against, or a majority of 88 in favor of the assessment. But as this result did not reach the Council until April 21, and in view of the small majority in favor of the assessment and the proximity of the convention, the Council decided not to begin the work, but to refer the matter to the convention.

In the latter part of February, Mr. G. A. Johnson, secretary of the Red Wing Federated Labor Union, wrote the Council a lengthy letter, setting forth the discouraging condition of the union, and asking for advice and that Mr. McEwen be sent there to find and remedy the cause. The Council promised to take up this matter after the rush of legislative work was over, but later concluded that it would be necessary to reorganize the union on a new plan in order to make it a success, and to call the attention of the Federation to the matter.

The Council made complaint to the postmaster general in February that the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. was violating the postal laws in maintaining signs "U. S. Mail" painted on the sides of cars which did not carry mail. A reply was received from Second Assistant Postmaster General W. S. Shallenberger that the violation was a criminal offense and that the department would attend to the matter at once.

In March the Rochester cigarmakers and retail clerks' unions sent an invitation to the Council to hold a convention in their city. The Council replied that inasmuch as the last convention had selected Mankato, with Brainerd as alter-



LOUIS HANSEN,

Secretary of the Federation Council. was born April 19, 1870, at Whitewater, Wis. At the age of 11 years he left school of his own accord and began his life in the wood shop of the Esterly Harvesting Machine Company, in the city where he was born. At that time unions in a city of that size were unheard of, but when the first opportunity presented itself Mr. Hansen became a union man; that was in 1887. At the age of 17 years he joined the Knights of Labor and remained with it until the organization collapsed. For eleven years he remained in the employ of the concern mentioned above, excepting for a few summers, when he went railroading for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. In 1892 he moved to Minneapolis, Minn., where he now resides with his wife and two children. In 1897, on April 23, he joined the Wood Workers' Union, being the fourteenth member to make application. Shortly after becoming a mem-

ber he was elected recording secretary, and held that office until January 1, 1899, when he was elected as business agent and financial secretary of the union, which position he has held up to the present time. He has been a delegate to the Building Trades Council and Trades and Labor Council in Minneapolis on several occasions, and at the present time he holds the office of president of the Trades and Labor Council, being elected in January, 1901, and re-elected in July for the second term. He was also chosen as president of the Eight Hour League, No. 1, of his home city, which was the first subordinate league formed in the country. He has attended four conventions in succession of the State Federation of Labor, viz: Winona, Duluth, Red Wing and Mankato. He is a consistent union man, always practicing what he preaches, and ready and willing at all times to devote his time for the benefit of organized labor.

nate place, he Council was powerless to hold the convention in Rochester.

In April Mr. E. S. Cole, of Austin, Minn., wrote the Council that the printers there wished to be organized. The letter was referred to Mr. J. W. Hayes, of Minneapolis, organizer for the International Typographical Union.

A communication was received from Mayor Petersen and the city council of Mankato, in April, inviting the Council to hold the convention there. After considerable discussion, the Council concluded that more good could probably be accomplished by holding the convention in Mankato, than Brainerd, and instructed Secretary McEwen to issue the call for the convention in Mankato.

At the close of the legislature the Council sent letters of thanks to Representative Walter Nelson, Governor Van Sant, and Labor Commissioner O'Donnell, for their efforts in behalf of laboring people during the session of the legislature.

Mr. E. E. Stevens, of Minneapolis, appeared before the Council at the meeting, May 19, and stated that he had planned to go to Mankato to solicit for an advertising scheme which he intended to issue during the convention period, and that if the Council would give him a letter showing him to be the duly authorized agent of the Federation to prepare for the convention, he would make all the necessary arrangements free of cost to the Federation, under the direction of the Council. His proposition was indorsed by President Neary and accepted by the Council.

At the meeting, May 19, the Council sent a protest to the state board of control against letting contracts for printing and other work to parties outside of the state when the work can be done just as well by Minnesota establishments and workmen; a report having reached us that the board was soliciting bids from outside the state. A reply received from the board indicates the report to have been erroneous.

At the last convention the following resolution, known as "Extra No. 2," was presented by the delegates from the Hack and Cab Drivers' Union, and, for fear it might be a contempt of court to pass such a resolution, was referred to the Federation Council:

"Extra No. 2.

"Whereas, In a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of Min-

nesota, in the case of the Union Depot Co., of St. Paul, versus E. Godbout, wherein the members of the Hack & Cab Drivers of St. Paul and Minneapolis were denied the privilege of equal rights to solicit trade in the union depots, giving as a reason for such decision that it was for the benefit of the public, and,

"Believing as we do, that it would be to the benefit of the public to have as much competition as possible,

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the State Federation of Labor denounces the decision of the Supreme Court as unfair and unjust, and believe that the workmen of the state should see to it that men are elected to such court who are in favor of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, not even railroad corporations."

We are satisfied that the resolution is not a contempt of court and should be passed. From a recent Nebraska supreme court decision we quote the following: "Our decisions and all of our official actions are public property, and the press and people have the undoubted right to comment on them and criticize and censure them as they see fit. Judicial officers, like other public servants, must answer before the chancery of public opinion. They must make good their claims to popular esteem by excellence and virtue, by faithful and efficient service, and by righteous conduct. * * * We only deny the right to * * * subject us to any form of coercion with the view of affecting our judgment in a pending case." To the same effect was the advice given us by two St. Paul attorneys, former members of labor organizations—Mr. F. H. Friend and Mr. Norman Fetter. For further authority we cite the Democratic national platform denouncing the supreme court of the United States—the highest court in the land—for its decision in the income tax case.

The Council feels that special mention should be made of the cheerfulness with which Mr. Guiney received and published proceedings of the Council and matters pertaining to the Federation in his paper, The Minnesota Union Advocate.

We also feel that we should specially mention that the Federation's legislative representative, Mr. G. H. Becker, proved a faithful servant, was always at his post of duty, and handled with great ability all matters intrusted to him.

The withdrawal of the objectionable compulsory arbitration bill introduced by Representative Johnson, of Minneapolis, was secured only on the promise of bringing the matter before the present convention of the State Federation of Labor. The author and a majority of the committee on labor and labor matters strongly favored the passage of a compulsory arbitration bill, but were willing that the bill come from the Federation. We believe that a compulsory arbitration bill will be introduced at the next session of the legislature, and that the Federation should take some action at the present convention.

The following is a statement of the moneys handled by the Council during the year:

RECEIPTS.

From W. E. McEwen, for organizing purposes	\$50.00
Jan. 17, from W. E. McEwen, for legislative representative's salary	150.00
March 17, from W. E. McEwen, for legislative representative's salary	30.00
April 4, from W. E. McEwen, for legislative representative's salary	45.00
Total receipts.....	\$275.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expressing charter to McEwen..	10
Jan. 27, G. H. Becker, salary legislative representative	15.00
Feb. 3, G. H. Becker, salary legislative representative	18.00
Feb. 10, G. H. Becker, salary legislative representative	18.00
Feb. 12, J. L. Hughes, advance as organizer to Winona.....	50.00
Feb. 14, Second Nat. Bank, collecting \$150 check from McEwen	15
Feb. 17, G. H. Becker, salary legislative representative	12.00
Feb. 24, G. H. Becker, salary legislative representative	15.00
March 3, G. H. Becker, salary legislative representative	18.00
March 5, J. L. Hughes, balance due as organizer to Winona...	28.20
March 10, G. H. Becker, salary legislative representative	18.00
March 17, G. H. Becker, salary legislative representative	18.00

March 24, G. H. Becker, salary legislative representative	18.00
April 4, G. H. Becker, salary legislative representative	18.00
April 8, G. H. Becker, salary legislative representative	18.00
April 21, G. H. Becker, salary legislative representative, [\$5 still due.]	10.00
June 7, postage, including two special delivery stamps .....	.25
	<hr/>
	\$274.70
Cash on hand.....	.30
	<hr/>
Total	\$275.00

The Council respectfully makes the following recommendations:

1. That secretaries-treasurer of the Federation, on election, give bond to the Council before the books and funds are turned over to them; and in cases of re-election the bond to be furnished within 30 days after election or the office to be forfeited. In case of such forfeiture of office the Council shall immediately fill the vacancy.

2. That the secretary-treasurer make quarterly reports to the Council, showing financial condition and number of unions in good standing and number in arrears.

3. That the next Council procure a seal, the present Council having felt the need of one on a number of occasions.

4. That on account of the great expense of printing proceedings of conventions, and because labor advertising schemes are still carried on, the Federation return to the old form of printing the proceedings if satisfactory bids are received for printing about 5,000 copies immediately after conventions; of which enough are to be reserved for use of delegates at the following convention, and the balance distributed pro rata to affiliated unions.

5. That, as the wisdom of the last convention in asking for the insertion of only one of the planks of its platform in the platforms of political parties has been proven by the passage of an eight-hour workday on all state work, even though the law is not all that was asked for, and we believe the enactment of our entire platform can be secured much sooner by asking political parties to adopt one plank at a time as part of their platforms,—the incoming Federation Council report to the next convention

what legislation they believe should be asked for next.

Respectfully submitted,
E. B. LOTT,

Chairman.

H. W. GOETZINGER,
Secretary.

JOHN KLANT,
JOHN L. GESKIE,
J. B. MORRISON,

Federation Council.

Moved, That the reports of officers be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports. Carried.

The President appointed the following committees:

Rules and Order of Business—C. H. Bonn, St. Paul; Gus T. Winberg, Duluth; J. H. Ellis, Minneapolis; George Wentrich, Rochester; Chas. Otterson, Red Wing.

Constitution—Gordon O'Neil, Duluth; M. Flaherty, St. Cloud; John Watson, Minneapolis; D. M. Alison, Minneapolis; A. E. Donaldson, St. Paul.

Officers' Reports—Henry Fiyder, St. Paul; J. H. Baker, Duluth; P. Carlin, Minneapolis; H. Krause, St. Cloud; H. Teideman, Red Wing.

Organization—John Spulher, Winona; S. T. Skrove, Duluth; P. H. Richmond, Minneapolis; J. O. Hancock, Red Wing; J. L. Hughes, St. Paul.

Finance—Max Conrad, Minneapolis; Joe Pratts, Duluth; C. Bovaird, St. Paul; Martin Rother, Winona; C. P. Smith, Minneapolis.

Resolutions—Henry Giese, Jr., St. Paul; Henry Dworschak, Duluth; T. J. Griffin, Minneapolis; Miss Mary Egan, Minneapolis; S. J. Spencer, Minneapolis.

The Credentials Committee reported further as follows:

We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to report that the following new credentials were presented since this morning:

Bookbinders' Union of St. Paul—A. J. Krenzel and David Ross.

Cigarmakers of Winona—John Spuhler.

We find that these unions are square on the books of the Federation and would respectfully request that the delegates be seated.

LOUIS HANSEN,
E. B. LOTT,
P. H. COOGAN,
JAMES DEGNAN.

Moved, That report be received and delegates seated. Carried.

Communications:

The following communication was received from Little Falls and was referred to the incoming officers:

Little Falls, Minn., June 6, 1901.

W. E. McEwen.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your communication of some time ago is at hand, but so far our local have not taken any action, but it is a matter of time when we will take that up. Now we meet next Monday and we will probably take some action. Now, in regard to organizing mill men, I can say that I have been talking the matter up and I am sure if you could send a good organizer here that in two weeks you would have a union of 150 to 200. Now, can you let me know by Monday if you would be able to send a man here or come down yourself. A good man would be able to make a good thing out of it, as we will help you all we possibly can. Please let me hear from you before Monday night.

Respectfully,

P. H. McCORMICK, Pres.

The following invitation was received from the Standard Brewing Company: Hon. M. E. Neary, President Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Dear Sir: A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all members of your order to visit the works of the Standard Brewing Co.

Respectfully,

H. HIMMELMAN, JR.,
President.

Moved, That the invitation be received. Carried.

Moved, That Delegate Moore be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms. Carried.

Moved, That all resolutions be referred to the committee without reading. Carried.

REPORTS OF UNIONS.

Minneapolis Barbers' Union delegate reported that the union was having good success, and that their membership was increasing at the rate of six or eight per month.

Press Assistants' delegate reported that the union was all right, had 140 members and was growing at the rate of twenty a month.

Moved, That the reports be dispensed with, and that if any delegates wished to make a special report they could have the privilege of doing so. Carried.

Moved, That no resolutions should be received after 11 a. m. Tuesday.

Moved, As an amendment that no resolutions be received after 11 a. m. Tuesday without unanimous consent. Amendment carried.

Moved to adjourn until 9:00 a. m., Tuesday morning.

MORNING SESSION.

SECOND DAY.

Mankato, June 11, 1901.

9:20 a. m.

President Neary in the chair.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Moved and seconded that the reports be taken separately.

The Chair: "If there are no objections the reports will be taken up separately."

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business reported as follows:

Mankato, Minn., June 10, 1901.

To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business would respectfully report the following as the order of business of the convention:

- Reading of the credentials.
- Reading of the minutes.
- Reports of Officers.
- Reports of standing committees.
- Reports of special committees.
- Reports of organizations, limited to two minutes each.
- Election of officers.
- Communications and bills.
- Unfinished business.
- New business.
- Receipts.
- Adjournment.

We also recommend that speeches be limited to five minutes.

No delegate to speak more than once on the same subject until others who desire to be heard have been given an opportunity.

The President shall appoint a time-keeper.

We further recommend that smoking be prohibited in the convention hall.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. BROWN,

Chairman.

CHAS. OTTERSON,

JOE H. ELLIS,

GEO. WENTINK,

GUS WINBERG,

Committee.

Moved that the report be adopted. Carried.

OFFICERS REPORTS.

The Committees on Officers' Reports reported as follows:

Mankato, June 11, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Officers' Reports respectfully submit the following:

Recommendation No. 1. In the report of the President: "That a regular organizer be placed in the field and kept there permanently." Your committee would report to non-concur in the recommendation, as we are of the opinion that the expense of a permanent organizer would be too large for the Federation to bear. Moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Carried.

Recommendation No. 2. That the officers be instructed to communicate with or interview the Board of Control and endeavor to bring about the labeling of prison-made goods as "Prison Made," the committee would recommend its adoption. A proper resolution to carry out the recommendation has been prepared and presented to the Committee on Resolutions.

Moved to adopt the report of the committee. Carried.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

In the report of the Secretary-Treasurer we find one recommendation, which has been provided for by the appointment of a committee to carry its provisions into effect; therefore, it requires no action by this committee.

The recommendation of the Secretary "that a resolution be adopted by this convention again authorizing the payment of the \$39.75 allowed by resolution at the convention of this body at Duluth, June, 1899, to the Trades and



MILTON N. ROGERS,
MEMBER OF FEDERATION COUNCIL.

Mr. Rogers is president of the Carpenters' Local Union No. 7 of Minneapolis. He joined the union March 17, 1899, and has taken an active part in union matters ever since, serving on the arbitration board that settled the difference between the contractors

and the union. He served as delegate to the Building Trades Council, Trades and Labor Council of Minneapolis, State Federation convention held at Red Wing, Minn., Carpenters' National Convention held at Scranton, Pa., and the State Federation convention held at Mankato, Minn.

Labor Assembly of St. Paul, in the opinion of your committee does not require any further action by this body, as the resolution is still in force and effect and will so remain until its provisions are complied with.

Moved to adopt report of committee. Carried.

In the report of the Federation Council its recommendation "that secretaries-treasurer of the Federation, on election, give bond to the Council before the books and funds are turned over to them; and in case of re-election the bond to be furnished within thirty days after election or the office to be forfeited. In case of such forfeiture of office the Council shall immediately fill the vacancy." The committee recommends the adoption, and submit the following amendment to the constitution: Amend Art. V., Sec. 3, on last line, after the word "duties." Add "neglecting or failing to do so within thirty days after election, the office shall be declared vacant, and the Federation Council shall proceed to the election of a secretary-treasurer."

Moved to adopt report of the committee. Carried.

Recommendation No. 2. "That the secretary-treasurer make quarterly reports to the Council, showing financial condition and number of unions in good standing and number in arrears" in the opinion of the committee should be adopted. We have prepared an amendment to the constitution to carry out its requirements, as follows: Amend Art. V., Sec. 3, on line 9, after the word "correspondence" insert "he shall report quarterly to the unions showing financial condition and number of unions in good standing and number in arrears."

Moved to amend report that secretary should report quarterly to unions. Amendment carried.

Recommendation No. 3. "That the next Council procure a seal. "We recommend its adoption.

Moved to adopt report of committee. Carried.

Recommendation No. 4. "That on account of the great expense of printing the proceedings of conventions and because labor advertising schemes are still carried on, the Federation return to the old form of printing the proceedings if satisfactory bids are received for printing about 5,000 copies immediately after conventions, of which enough are to be

reserved for use of delegates at the following convention, and the balance distributed pro rata to affiliated unions." The committee recommends non-concurrence, as the old method of printing the proceedings has proven itself very unsatisfactory.

Moved to refer back to the committee for further consideration. Carried.

The fifth recommendation authorizing the "incoming Council to report to the next convention what legislation they believe should be asked for next," the committee advises non-concurrence, for the reason that the committee believes the various unions, through their membership and the Federation convention, by its expressed will, are thoroughly competent to decide the nature and character of any legislation desired by organized labor in this state.

Moved to concur in the report of the committee. Carried.

We recommend that the reports of the officers be accepted and filed.

P. CARLIN,
Chairman.
J. H. BAKER,
H. G. TIEDEMAN,
HENRY KRAUSE,
HENRY FEYDER,
Secretary.
Committee.

The Constitution Committee granted leave to retire to prepare report.

Moved to return to the reading of bills. The following were read and referred to the Finance Committee:

St. Paul Trade and Labor Assembly, as per action of convention.	\$39.75
J. H. Carver, organizing 16 unions	80.00
W. E. McEwen, expenses to the convention	25.00
H. W. Goetzinger, expenses to convention	13.70
M. E. Neary, expenses to convention	23.80
J. F. Krieger, organizing St. Paul	25.00
A. W. Turner, organizing Mankato	5.00
H. L. Collins, printing badges....	15.00
W. Tunell, salary as assistant secretary	10.00

Moved to suspend regular order of business and grant floor to G. L. Rockwell, secretary of Eight-Hour League of America. Carried.

Mr. Rockwell addressed the convention at length upon the eight-hour movement, illustrating very aptly by chart

how to allot the day to eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for what we will.

At the conclusion of his address he was greeted with applause.

Dr. J. N. Driver, of Mankato, was called upon. Mr. Driver spoke clearly upon the great question of the working man. He is a careful student of the labor question, has been a union man in the K. of L. movement when he worked in the brickyards before becoming a clergyman.

Moved that a rising vote of thanks be tendered Dr. Driver for his address and championship of the cause of labor. Carried unanimously by a rising vote.

The convention returned to Reports of Standing Committees.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The Committee on Officers' Reports reported further, as follows:

Federation Council report, recommendation No. 4, referred back to the committee by the convention. The committee recommends that the incoming Council be authorized to have the proceedings of the convention printed in newspaper supplement form, the Council be authorized to receive and accept bids for the work, and the work to be given the lowest bidder.

Moved to accept the report of the committee. Carried.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Mankato, Minn., June 10-11, 1901.

To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Resolutions beg leave to report that they have examined the resolutions submitted to them for consideration, and have the honor to refer them to the convention with recommendations as detailed.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY GIESE, JR.,
Chairman.

S. J. SPENCER,
Secretary.

MARY EGAN,

HENRY DWORCHAK,

T. J. GRIFFIN,

Committee on Resolutions.

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

Referred back to author.

By No. 36 and No. 34 of the International Union of Steam Engineers, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Whereas, The Brewery Workers' Union; the International Longshoremen's Association; the United Mine Workers of America, and the Structural Iron Workers, by retaining engineers and firemen in their unions are preventing them from joining the legitimate union of their trade; and

Whereas, With several national bodies endeavoring to control the wages and hours for engineers and firemen, conflict of authority has resulted, to the disadvantage of those two crafts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the International Union of Steam Engineers, and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all engineers and firemen; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Presidents of the above International Unions, and the President of the American Federation of Labor.

Recommended to be referred back to the author.

Report adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The Bag Factory Employes have seen fit to organize through the efforts of the state organizer;

Resolved, That we, in convention assembled, in Mankato, June 10, 1901, render them all possible assistance to bring about the establishment of their label on the flour sacks, and to demand and patronize the same when established.

Respectfully submitted by

E. A. HANSON,

President.

MARY SHEEHAN,

Vice President.

Recommended to pass.

Moved to adopt. Carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

Whereas, The union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union repre-

sents boots and shoes made under fair conditions by union men and women; and

Whereas, The union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the only proof of the above; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; and be it further

Resolved, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to demand the union stamp upon all boots and shoes they may purchase and to use their influence to further the use of said union stamp; and be it further

Resolved, That all factories in this state engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes be and are hereby urged to adopt the use of said stamp in order that the union men and women in this state may be able to consistently patronize home industries.

Recommended to pass. Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 4.

Resolution endorsing boycott on the Marshall Wells Hardware Co.

Whereas, The Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 36, has placed the product of the Marshall Wells Hardware Co., of Duluth, Minn., unfair, and which boycott has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the National Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Building Trades Council and Trades Assembly of Duluth, Minn., therefore, be it

Resolved, by the State Federation of Labor, assembled, that we endorse said boycott and do all in our power to make it effective by refusing to purchase the products ourselves or to patronize any dealer who handles said products.

S. T. SKROVE,
E. F. HELLER,
J. H. BAKER,
S. M. KIELLEY,
G. M. DAVIS,

Delegates of Union, No. 361.

Recommended to pass. Adopted.

Whereas, The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local, No. 32, of Duluth, have declared the Marshall Wells Hardware Co., of Duluth, unfair, which action has been endorsed by the Build-

ing Trades Council of Duluth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the action of the Building Trades Council of Duluth, and respectfully ask all affiliated unions to refrain from patronizing the said firm.

By T. TIMLIN,
Delegate of Building Trades Council of Duluth, Minn.
Adopted.

STATEMENT OF BOYCOTT ON MARSHALL-WELLS HARD- WARE CO.

United Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners of America,

Union No. 361.

Duluth, Minn., May 14, 1901.

We, the carpenters and joiners of Union No. 361, of Duluth, take the liberty to notify your union that they have declared the Wells Building, now occupied by the Marshall-Wells Wholesale Hardware Company, of this city, unfair, and request that your union and all union men of your town refuse, as far as practicable, to use or handle any goods whatever that may be sold or handled by the aforesaid firm, until such time as we shall declare the building fair.

We deem it unfair to make such request without giving our reasons. Therefore, we will proceed to detail to you the cause which prompted our union to declare said building unfair.

Early in the spring of 1900, there were preparations made by what was purported to be the Marshall-Wells Wholesale Hardware Company, for the construction of a large double building to be occupied by them. Our union took such steps as to them seemed just to have none but union men employed on said building, avoiding everything in our actions which would tend to show that we were arbitrary, such as the appointment of committees from time to time to urge our claims on said company, but no favorable results developed until about the middle of the work, when the matter took on a different phase.

Up to this time the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company had claimed to be the sole owners. But when they found the sympathy of the public was with us they denied having anything to do with

the construction of said building, claiming the property was owned and the work managed by parties living in the East.

All this occurred after they had met our committees in consultation.

So, after exhausting every possible means in our power to adjust the matter amicably, while our union men have remained idle and the work has now been virtually completed by non-union men, we could do nothing but declare the building unfair. And, therefore, of necessity, any one who may occupy it cannot, in our estimation, but be so considered.

We wish to further state that we have received the endorsement of the Building Trades Council, and the Trades Assembly of this city. Also the endorsement of the National Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

We therefore ask your aid and sympathy in this, a matter of vital importance to organized labor in this city. Thanking you in advance for whatever aid you may render our cause, we subscribe ourselves,

Respectfully yours,

W. H. APPLEBY, Sec.

Attest: S. M. KIELEY, Pres.

RESOLUTION NO. 5.

St. Paul, Minn., June 10, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, in Convention, held at Mankato, Minn., June 10-11, 1901:

The National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes' Union, No. 20, of St. Paul, Minn., do hereby protest against the actions of the management of the Grand Opera House of said city in not granting their request, and the adoption of their schedule, and refusing to have anything to do with said local union of theatrical stage employes. And as the Grand Opera House has been a union house prior to said refusal, and since last September it has become a non-union house, and as the stage employes are entitled to better treatment from said management, and as the average wages paid at the Grand Opera House is but \$6.75 per week, the Theatrical Stage Employes' Union, No. 20, asks of the delegates to this convention to right a

great wrong that is being done to them; and

Whereas, The Theatrical Stage Employes have tried to have a settlement of the existing trouble, but having been refused time and time again, with the answer that we are getting along very nicely and we don't need the union's help in our business; be it

Resolved, That we request the delegates to the Minnesota State Federation of Labor convention to do all in their power to aid the stage employes in their struggle with the management of the Grand Opera House, and that this convention place a boycott against said house, that is under the management of Jacob Litt and Theo. L. Hays, as has been done by the Theatrical Stage Employes' Union, No. 20, of St. Paul, Minn.

Recommended by the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes' Union, No. 20, of St. Paul, Minn.

June 19, 1901.

Recommended to refer to the incoming Federation Council for investigation as per Art. V., Sec. 4.

Moved that the recommendation be concurred in.

Moved as an amendment that the report of the committee be referred to the Federation Council, and endeavor to have the matter adjusted with Mr. Hays, the manager of the theater, and if not, that the resolution shall be in force.

The vote being taken on the amendment, it was declared adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 6.

Mankato, Min., June 10, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

At the last convention, held at Red Wing, there was a resolution introduced to create an office as lobbyist at the capitol during the legislature, and since this body has left the appointing power in the hands of the Federation Council, this body did not say how much compensation should be allowed for such work done by said lobbyist hereafter; be it

Resolved, That the delegates of this convention allow said lobbyist that will be appointed from time to time by the Federation Council, \$3 per day for his labor, for the time the legislature is in session, and the expenses be borne by the Minnesota State Federation of Labor



C. W. BONGEY,

Member of Federation Council, Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Bongey was born in Freeport, Ill., in 1868, where he learned his trade as a painter and decorator. Mr. Bongey has traveled extensively through the United States and Canada, and has at all times made a close study of the labor movement, which makes him very capable as a member of the Council. Mr. Bongey is at all times ready to promote the interest of every workingman and has their interest at heart at all times. He is generous to a fault, quick in action and lenient in judgment. Mr. Bongey is a member of Minneapolis Local Union,

No. 186, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. He was sent by his local union as a delegate to the Federation convention, held at Mankato, Minn., and was there elected to the Council. He has served on many important committees and other positions of trust for his union, and has always served with great credit to himself and organization. Mr. Bongey's motto is at all times: "Workingmen, stand hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, for united we stand, but divided we fall."

Recommended by

C. H. BONN,
of Trades and Labor Assembly, St.
Paul, Minn:

Recommended not to pass, as it will
be time enough to take up the matter
at the next convention.

Report of committee concurred in.

RESOLUTION NO. 7.

To the Officers and Delegates of the
Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The funds that are created
by assessing each local union that is
affiliated with the State Federation of
Labor, and that the revenue is derived
from a tax of one (1) cent per month
from each member in good standing, and
as this fund is only used to pay the Sec-
retary-Treasurer and for organizing pur-
poses; be it

Resolved, That the organizers appoint-
ed by the President hereafter—that all
bills created by the said organizers shall
be paid out of the treasury of the Min-
nesota State Federation of Labor.

Recommended by

C. H. BONN,
Trades and Labor Assembly, St. Paul,
Minn.

Recommended not to pass as Art. V.,
Sec. 2, covers the matter.

Report of committee concurred in.

RESOLUTION NO. 8.

Recommended to pass.

Resolved, That we, the Minnesota
State Federation of Labor, in conven-
tion assembled, do most heartily endorse
the organization known as the Eight-
Hour Day Supreme Grand League of
America. And we urge upon all organ-
ized labor that they affiliate themselves
with subordinate leagues, and use their
best efforts to further the growth and
extension of such movement throughout
the country for the enactment of the
National Eight-Hour Day Law.

DELEGATE M. N. BOGERS.

Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 9.

Recommended to pass.

Woodworkers' Union, No. 14.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 6, 1901.

To the Delegates Assembled at the Con-
vention of the Minnesota State Fed-
eration of Labor:

Gentlemen: At the Red Wing con-
vention one year ago a resolution was
passed placing such firms as Bardwell-
Robinson, L. Paulle, J. F. Wilcox and
H. S. Johnson, manufacturers of sash,
doors and show cases, on the unfair list.
Since then developments have occurred
which in our opinion are cause enough
to ask your honorable body to remove
these manufacturers from the list of
unfair firms; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Minnesota State Fed-
eration of Labor, in convention assem-
bled at Mankato, that the said firms,
Bardwell-Robinson, L. Paulle, J. F. Wil-
cox and H. S. Johnson, are hereby taken
from the list of unfair firms; be it fur-
ther

Resolved, That the secretary of the
Federation is hereby instructed to notify
these firms of said action, enclosing a
copy of the resolution as set forth in the
above.

Submitted by Woodworkers' Union,
No. 14.

Adopted.

L. S. OGDEN, President.

CHAS. SATHER, Sec'y.

LOUIS HANSEN, Fin. Sec'y.

RESOLUTION NO. 10.

Recommended to pass.

Mankato, Minn., June 11, 1901.

To the Minnesota State Federation of
Labor assembled:

Whereas, The Woodworkers' Union
of the City of Minneapolis have been un-
fortunate in their attempt to gain recog-
nition of their union by the manufactur-
ers the past few months; and

Whereas, The union label of their
craft which was recognized by the affil-
iated crafts of the building trades up to
May 1, 1901, is now placed on an even
level with non-union product; be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates in
convention assembled at Mankato, do
hereby deeply deplore the cause that led
up to the downfall of the union label of
the Woodworkers' Union in said city;
and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge them our
undivided moral support in any effort
they may set forth to again have the
label recognized by the affiliated unions
of the state of Minnesota.

L. S. OGDEN, President.

CHAS. SATHER, Rec. Sec'y.

LOUIS HANSEN, Fin. Sec'y.

Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 11.

Recommended to pass.

Whereas, The first Monday in September of each year has been declared by congress to be a national holiday, known as Labor Day; and

Whereas, It has been the custom of the Minnesota State Fair Association in the past to open the fair upon Labor Day; and

Whereas, The opening of the State Fair upon Labor Day not only requires the services of hundreds of workingmen, but in attracting large numbers of strangers to our cities, making it almost impossible for merchants who are in sympathy with labor organizations to close their places of business; therefore, be it

Resolved by this State Federation of Labor now assembled in annual session, that we most earnestly urge and request that the State Fair Board shall, in the future, beginning with the fair of 1902, fix some other day for the opening of said fair than Labor Day.

Resolved further, That a committee of three be appointed to present these resolutions to the State Fair Board at the proper time and place.

THOS. CHAPMAN.

Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 12.

Recommended to pass.

Whereas, The machinists of St. Paul and Minneapolis are engaged in a strike for the betterment of their working conditions; and

Whereas, The strike has now been in force for nearly four weeks and the hopes for a settlement now seem as distant as in the beginning; and

Whereas This strike is for the purpose of inaugurating the shorter work-day among the machinists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby extends its sincere sympathy and offer of support to the machinists of the Twin Cities, and earnestly hopes for a hurried and successful termination. Further

Resolved, That we pledge to the unions involved the moral support of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 13.

Recommended to pass.

Resolved, That the Minnesota Union Advocate be endorsed as the official paper of the State Federation of Labor, and that The Union, of Minneapolis, and the Labor World, of Duluth, receive our hearty endorsement, and we urge upon the organized men of the cities in which these papers are published, to give them the support which their advocacy of the cause of labor so well merits.

Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 14.

Recommended to pass.

Mankato, Minn., June 11, 1901.

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor feels that the decision handed down by the state supreme court, relating to the case of the St. Paul Hack and Cab Drivers' Union (6605) versus the St. Paul Union Depot Co., was unjust and a discrimination against the rights of the hack and cab drivers and in favor of a corporation which seeks to keep a large number of honest union men from making an honest living and soliciting trade at a public place of business.

MICHAEL RYDER,

Hack and Cab Driver's' Union, No. 6605.

Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 15.

Recommended to pass.

Mankato, Minn., June 10, 1901.

Whereas, The convention of the State Federation of Labor, held at Duluth in June, 1899, authorized the Secretary-Treasurer to pay to the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly the sum of \$39.75 (thirty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents) expended by that body for legislative purposes; and

Whereas, The said amount has not as yet been paid to the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to pay the said amount to E. B. Lott, Financial Secretary of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly.

Introduced by the delegates from the

St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly,
under instructions from that body.

F. E. HOFFMANN,
GEORGE H. SHAW,
E. B. LOTT,
A. E. DONALDSON,
C. H. BONN.

Moved to lie on the table, as it was
previously disposed of. Carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 16.

Recommended to pass.

Whereas, It is a well known fact that
the Laundry Workers' Union of Minne-
apolis is the only union of that kind in
the state of Minnesota; and

Whereas, The conditions of the laun-
dry girls are of such nature that they
need and should have the moral support
of all union men in their state; therefore,
be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates in
convention assembled at Mankato, pledge
ourselves to support only such laundries
as employ union help and also to urge
the unions which we represent to do like-
wise; be it further

Resolved, That the organizers of the
State Federation of Labor be instructed
to immediately begin the task of forming
unions of said craft where there are
none at present, and to do all in their
power to build up the laundry workers'
unions that are now organized.

LIZZIE LONG,
Minneapolis Laundry Workers' Union,
No. 21.

Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 17.

Recommended to pass.

Whereas, The present compulsory edu-
cation law is inoperative in cases where
most needed, and imposes the penalty of
a loss of education on children because
of the poverty of their parents; and

Whereas, We believe the standard of
the people can be greatly raised morally,
physically and mentally by the education
of those exempted from the provisions
of the present law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State
Federation of Labor favors the passage
of a law that will provide for the edu-
cation of all children eight or more years
old until they have reached the age of at
least 16 years, unless found physically
unable by school boards to pursue the
studies, or unless it be proven to the

satisfaction of said school boards that
the children are taught at home the
branches of study usually taught in pub-
lic schools, subject to the same examina-
tions as pupils of the public schools.

Resolved further, That we ask the
labor press and union men generally to
agitate the passage of such a law until
it shall appear on the statute books.

H. W. GOETZINGER.

Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 18.

Recommended to pass.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the
State Federation and Secretary of the
Council be instructed to correspond with
the Board of Control, setting forth the
desires of the Federation in regard to
convict made goods, and urge upon them
the desirability of having all goods made
by convicts marked "Prison Made."

Committee on Officers' Reports.

Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 19.

Recommended not to pass.

Whereas, It is a well known fact that
the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association,
as a body and its members as individu-
als, have been in the past warm support-
ers of the organized labor movement,
and have at all times come to their as-
sistance both in a moral and financial
way; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a recognition of
their efforts in our behalf we do at this
convention and all future conventions
seat their delegates as Fraternal Dele-
gates, without vote, etc.

Moved that the report be concurred in.
The resolution brought out considerable
discussion, many delegates taking part.
The following spoke on the adoption and
rejection of the report of the committee:

Delegates Mullane, Hanson, Rogan
Tunell, Swift, Spencer, Baker, Harvey
and O'Reilly

Moved for the previous question. Car-
ried.

A vote being taken, the chair declared
the matter in doubt and called for a ris-
ing vote, with the following result:
Ayes, 83; nays, 21, and the recommenda-
tion of the committee was concurred in.

Moved that the election of officers be
made a special order at 2 p. m. Carried.

Moved to adjourn until 1:30 p. m.
Carried.

AFTERNOON.

SECOND DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Tuesday, June 11, 1901.

Called to order at 1:40 p. m. President Neary in the chair.

Report of Resolutions Committee continued.

RESOLUTION NO. 20.

Recommended to pass.

Resolution to organize Woman's Label League in the City of Minneapolis.

Whereas, That it is the intention of the Minneapolis Label League to organize what is known as a Woman's Label League to promote the sale of articles bearing the union label, and believing as we do, that such an organization would be a great benefit to those unions having labels, as women possess nine-tenths of the purchasing power; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the State Federation of Labor assembled, that we heartily endorse such an action, as we believe that it is a move in the right direction; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to make this organization a grand success, and we promise to aid them morally, and instruct the organizers of the State Federation of Labor that it shall be their duty to see that such an organization is formed at their earliest convenience.

F. A. SCOPY,
Label League.

Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 21.

Recommended to pass.

Whereas, The experience of workmen the world over has shown that under a competitive system the producers can never hope to receive a just proportion of the wealth they create, and it is equally true that the most perfect organization of labor can at the best offer but a feeble resistance to the encroachments of organized capital.

Resolved, That we urge upon all laboring men the duty of studying economic questions, in order that they may have a clear understanding of the methods to be used in bettering their conditions, and preparing themselves for the ushering in of the next step in the evo-

lution of labor, which can only be brought about by the nationalization of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and all means of distribution of wealth, and all forms of natural monopoly.

By Delegate Mullane.

Moved that the report of the committee be not concurred in.

Moved to lie on the table.

Division called for. Result: Ayes, 76; nays, 21, and the resolution was laid upon the table.

Mankato, Minn., June 11, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Brothers: We, the members of and duly elected delegates of locals No. 31, of St. Paul, and No. 61, of Minneapolis, of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, respectfully call your attention to the fact that all union barber shops have on display in some place reasonably conspicuous the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America. We earnestly implore all members of organized labor to not forget us, as we need you one and all. Hoping this request will not be indifferently dealt with, we are

Yours in union,
JOHN L. GESKIE,
of No. 31, St. Paul.
CHAS. P. SMITH.

RESOLUTION NO. 22.

Recommended to pass.

Whereas, The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America have on display in all union barber shops in some place reasonably conspicuous a shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the State Federation of Minnesota, that we earnestly request every union man in the state to call for the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union.

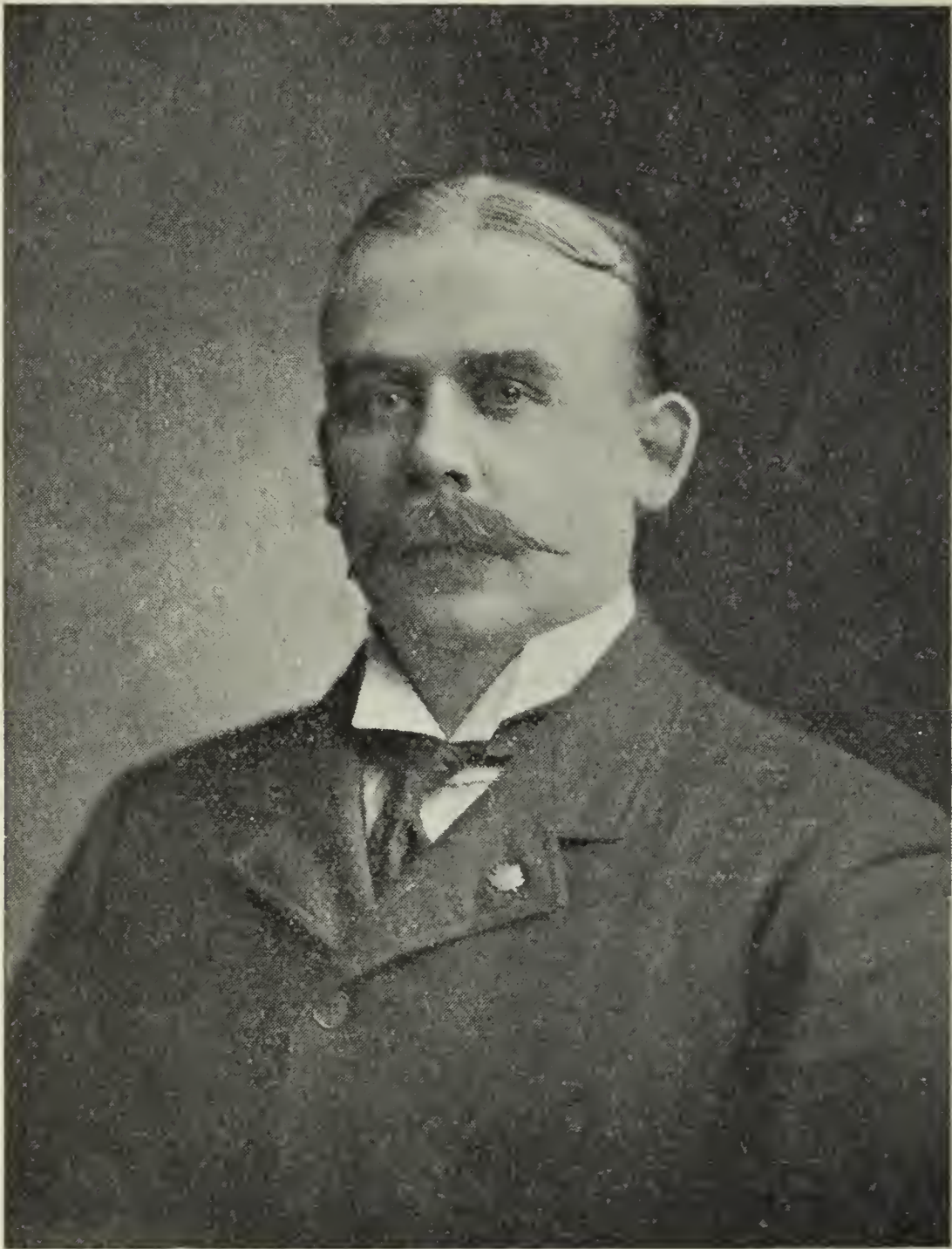
Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 23.

Recommended to pass.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of certain individuals in using the name and actions of this body for the purpose of individual gain.

Resolved, That the officers of the Federation be instructed to give only such persons access to the records and



JOHN O'DONNELL,

Commissioner of Labor, was born August 29, 1862 in the city of Staley Bridge, county of Lancashire, England. He came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Fall River, Mass., in the year 1863, where he lived till the fall of 1866, when the family came to St. Paul, where they remained one year, returning again to Fall River. Mr. O'Donnell at the age of ten years went to work in the cotton mills of that city and remained working until he came to live in Minneapolis in 1881. Mr. O'Donnell is a plumber by trade, having served his apprenticeship in

Minneapolis, where he worked a number of years. He is an active member of Local Union No. 15 Journeymen Plumbers and Gas Fitters of that city and has been for sixteen years, having held every office within the gift of the association. He was president of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council for two terms and is now a delegate to that body from the Plumbers' Union. He was plumbing inspector for the Minneapolis Health Department during 1898-99, and was in January, 1901, appointed to the position of Commissioner of Labor by Governor Van Sant.

proceedings of this body who are duly authorized by the Federation Council for such privilege.

Committee on Officers' Reports.

Moved to concur in report of the committee.

Moved and seconded that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Motion to lay on the table carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 24.

Recommended to pass.

Whereas, The churches of our land, on the Sabbath before Memorial Day, observe what is known among them as Memorial Sunday, and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic visit the churches in a body; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and the trades assemblies of the cities, be requested to communicate with the clergymen of the various cities with a view of preaching a sermon on labor on the Sunday before Labor Day.

Adopted.

Moved and seconded that the name of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers of Duluth be added to resolution No. 2. Carried.

Moved that Labor Commissioner John O'Donnell be invited to address the convention. Carried.

President Neary called upon Commissioner O'Donnell, who responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Delegates to this Convention: It is certainly a great pleasure to me to meet with and mingle with you here today, and I can assure you all I am very thankful for this great privilege of being allowed to say a few words to you, and especially at this time when there are so many representatives of the different labor organizations assembled here.

This is the only time in the year and at the convention of the State Federation of Labor is it made possible for a representative of the Bureau of Labor to meet with so many organizations or their representatives, at least, at one time. I am very glad of this opportunity of talking to you, for you can all be of great service to the Bureau of Labor, as well as to the public in general.

It is the intention of the Bureau of

Labor in the near future to make extensive investigations as to the general conditions surrounding you in your employment. The number of hours worked, amount of wages received, or the amount you can earn per day, if on piece work. It is our intention, if possible, to show in the next biennial report the amount of money in wages received each year. It is not the intention to take it for granted that simply because a man is reported to receive two dollars per day, that the report should be taken to mean that this man received that amount for every working day in the year. But, on the contrary, it is our intention to find out, if possible, if this man has worked one, two, or three hundred days each year, and in this way we can present to you the conditions as they really exist.

That this man earned two hundred dollars in a year or four hundred, as the case may be, and supported a family on it, but did not receive for his labor or have or possess two dollars for each and every working day in the year, but had only at his command the actual amount paid to him for the total number of days that he was employed. This is one of the things we will endeavor to show.

You will very often hear it said that men engaged at certain employments are receiving two or three dollars per day, and people who are unfamiliar with the conditions of such employment naturally suppose that this means that the men so employed receive this amount for every working day in the year, when in reality in a great many cases it means that the men are not actually engaged for a period of over six or eight months of the year at the most, sometimes less.

It is the intention of the Bureau of Labor, with your assistance, to get at the facts, and present them in our next biennial report. The Bureau of Labor will soon send out to the different labor organizations of this state, as well as to the employers of labor, printed forms, asking many questions relating to the conditions surrounding you in your work. Wages paid, number of hours worked per day, and week, together with the total amount earned in a year; also some questions will be asked as to the cost of living, loss of time, etc.

What I want to impress on your minds is this, that any information received by the bureau, will not be used

for any political purposes whatsoever. I will give you my word of honor as a man, for this, that this information will be used only to place before the citizens of our state, truthfully and honestly, the conditions of our working classes.

I will further say that any information received by the Bureau of Labor from any source will be treated as strictly confidential in the sense that no names will be revealed, nor localities indicated, and any one supplying such information can feel secure in answering any and all questions.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I would like very much to have you, when you return home and make a report to your different organizations the proceedings of this convention, that you would try to impress these facts upon the minds of the officers and members of your organizations, the necessity of their hearty co-operation in assisting the Bureau of Labor in its work by answering the questions by means of the printed forms, that I spoke of, and in this way we can, and it is our intention and our desire, to present to our people a truthful exhibit of our employes in the industries of our state.

The Bureau of Labor, and its functions are no longer misunderstood by the people of this state, because it has passed the point of an experiment, and has become a permanent and settled factor, having demonstrated in the few years of its existence the necessity of such a bureau, not only to enforce all the laws that have been enacted for the protection of the industrial classes in the workshops, and factories, and the enforcement of the child labor, and other laws. But has at times been of usefulness to all classes of our citizens, who were seeking some information as to facts and figures relating to the industries of our state.

In this way, as well as many others, has the Bureau of Labor proved its usefulness, while the Bureau of Labor of this state has not yet gained the prominence and importance of that gained by the bureaus of some of the older states.

I can assure you that it is the intention of every man connected with the bureau to bring it as near the standard of perfection as possible, and to do everything in his power to make the next biennial report truthful and honest in

all of its departments, and one that will appeal to all classes of our citizens.

I had the honor and pleasure of attending the convention of the Labor Commissioners of America, recently held at St. Louis, and learned much that I hope may result in some good for our bureau in the future. There were some twenty-one bureaus represented, this being the largest number to attend any convention since the organization of commissioners into a national body. To say that I was surprised and agreeably so, would be putting it very mildly, when I learned that a majority of the commissioners in attendance at the convention were members in good standing of various labor organizations, and I must say that many of the other commissioners were as agreeably surprised as was I.

But, my friends, it only goes to show that the persons who have the appointive power of these positions are beginning to realize that among the ranks of the laboring people are men and women who have the ability, and are just as capable of performing the duties of any office that they might be selected to fill as can be found in the ranks of any class of society.

They not only realize this, but feel it is their duty to appoint people from the ranks of the working people to fill these very important positions.

And now, Mr. President, in conclusion I want to urge again the necessity of a report by the delegates here present to their unions of the requests of the Bureau of Labor. When you return home make it clear that it will be of benefit to all workers that you all act in hearty co-operation with the department in so far that you will furnish gladly, cheerfully, and truthfully, all information asked for by the Bureau of Labor on printed forms furnished for that purpose, without any cost or inconvenience to yourselves. With this desire in mind, and that it is your intention to give the information asked for, providing you possess it, the bureau hopes in this way to place the exact conditions of yourself and your co-workers honestly before the public, so that your wants and your positions may not be misunderstood, and again friends, this might be the means of elevating and making better the environments of many of your fellow workers.

And now, Mr. President and Dele-

gates, before I close I want to congratulate the labor organizations of the state on the great representation that is here assembled. I want to congratulate them on the fact that there are so many of them affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

I hope and trust that the time is not far distant when all the labor unions of the state will take an active interest in the affairs of the Federation, from the fact that they will all be a part of it. Much good has resulted from the efforts of this body. Much more can be accomplished. I thank you very kindly for the attention you have given me, and hope and trust I will have the pleasure of meeting you all again in the near future.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

The Committee on Constitution reported as follows:

Constitution Committee.

Mankato, Minn, June 10-11, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Constitution and Law begs leave to report that we have considered the amendments referred to us, and have the honor to refer them to the convention with recommendations as detailed.

Respectfully submitted,

GORDON O'NEILL,
Chairman.

JOHN O. WATSON,
Secretary.

D. M. ALISON,

A. E. DONALDSON,

MORGAN FLAHERTY,
Committee on Constitution.

Recommended to pass.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The officers of this Federation shall consist of a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and a Federation Council of five members, all of whom shall be elected annually by the convention. The Federation Council shall be all chosen from one city, and the convention shall select the city just immediately preceding the election of officers.

Recommendation No. 1.—Amendment

to Article V., Section 1. That Article V., Section 1, be amended as follows:

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The officers of this Federation shall consist of a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Third Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected annually. The above officers shall constitute the Federation Council, who shall meet at intervals called by the President whenever he deems it advisable. Unless of special importance as much business shall be done by correspondence as can be transacted.

Moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

After considerable discussion the previous question was called for, and the motion to concur was put and declared lost.

Recommendation No. 2.—Amendment to Article V., Section 3.

In line 12 of Section 3 strike out the words "twenty-five dollars per quarter" and insert in lieu thereof the words "\$25.00 per month." The section shall read: He shall receive a salary of \$25.00 per month, so that the section will read as follows:

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to make and keep a complete record of the transactions of the conventions of this Federation and of such other matters as may come into his hands during his term of office, and turn the same over to his successor. He shall also assist the President in the discharge of correspondence, and must make annual reports to the convention. He shall receive a salary of \$25.00 per month. He shall be the custodian of the funds of this Federation, and will disburse the same only on orders signed by the President, after being allowed by a majority vote of the Federation Council. He shall be required to furnish a bond in the sum of \$500 for the faithful performance of his duties.

Amendment declared adopted.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee reported as follows:

Mankato, June 10-11, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Nineteenth Convention of the Minnesota Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Finance begs leave to report that they have audited the books of the Secretary-Treasurer and find receipts and vouchers for each item of income and expenditure. The following is the summary of the receipts and expenditures:

Balance on hand at last convention	\$459.61
Receipts from June 11, 1900, to June 9, 1901.....	912.38

Total receipts	\$1,371.99
Total expenses of the year....	745.30

Balance on hand at close of June 9, 1901.....	\$ 626.69
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We, the committee, find the books correct and we also find a certified check on the American Exchange Bank of Duluth for \$598.10. Cash, \$28.59. Total, \$626.69.

Respectfully submitted,
 MAX CONRAD,
 Chairman.
 CHAS. P. SMITH,
 Secretary.
 CHAS. BOVAIRD,
 J. PRATTS,
 Finance Committee.

Moved that the report be adopted and placed on file. Carried.

The Finance Committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

No. 1—W. E. McEwen, expenses.	\$25.00
No. 2—M. E. Neary, expenses....	23.80
No. 3—H. W. Goetzinger, expenses	13.70

No. 4—H. L. Collins, badges.....	15.00
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No. 5—A. W. Turner, organizing at Mankato	5.00
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No. 6—J. H. Carver's bill of \$80.00 was recommended for payment, with the exception of \$5.00 for the organizing of the Baker's Union of Minneapolis. That union having been organized two years previously, and the Federation having paid another organizer for the same.

No. 7—The committee recommends that the sum of \$10.00 be paid to Wm. Tunell for services as assistant secretary of the convention.

Moved that the report of the committee be accepted and the bills ordered paid. Carried.

No. 8—The committee recommends the non-payment of the bill of J. F.

Krieger of \$25.00 for organizing at St. Paul, for the reason that the unions are not affiliated with the Federation.

Moved to adopt the report of the committee. Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Chair: "The hour having arrived for the election of officers, the chair will declare the convention under that order of business."

Delegate Redmond, of the Building Trades Council of Minneapolis, was called to the chair.

The chair appointed the following tellers:

Delegates John Rogan, Minneapolis; C. H. Bonn, St. Paul, and Gus Wineburg, Duluth.

Nominations for the office of President were called for.

The following were nominated: M. E. Neary, Minneapolis; Louis Hansen, Minneapolis, and W. J. Oker, Minneapolis.

Moved that nominations be closed. Carried.

Upon a point of order the chair ruled that a majority of all votes cast was necessary for a choice.

The ballot resulted as follows: Neary, 78; Hansen, 27; Oker, 12; scattering, 6.

Total vote cast, 123. Necessary to a choice, 62.

Moved by Delegate Hansen that Mr. Neary's election be declared unanimous. Carried.

Mr. Neary was declared elected.

First Vice President: H. W. Goetzinger, of St. Paul, was nominated.

Moved that nominations be closed. Carried.

Moved that the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for H. W. Goetzinger as First Vice President. Carried.

Mr. Goetzinger was declared elected.

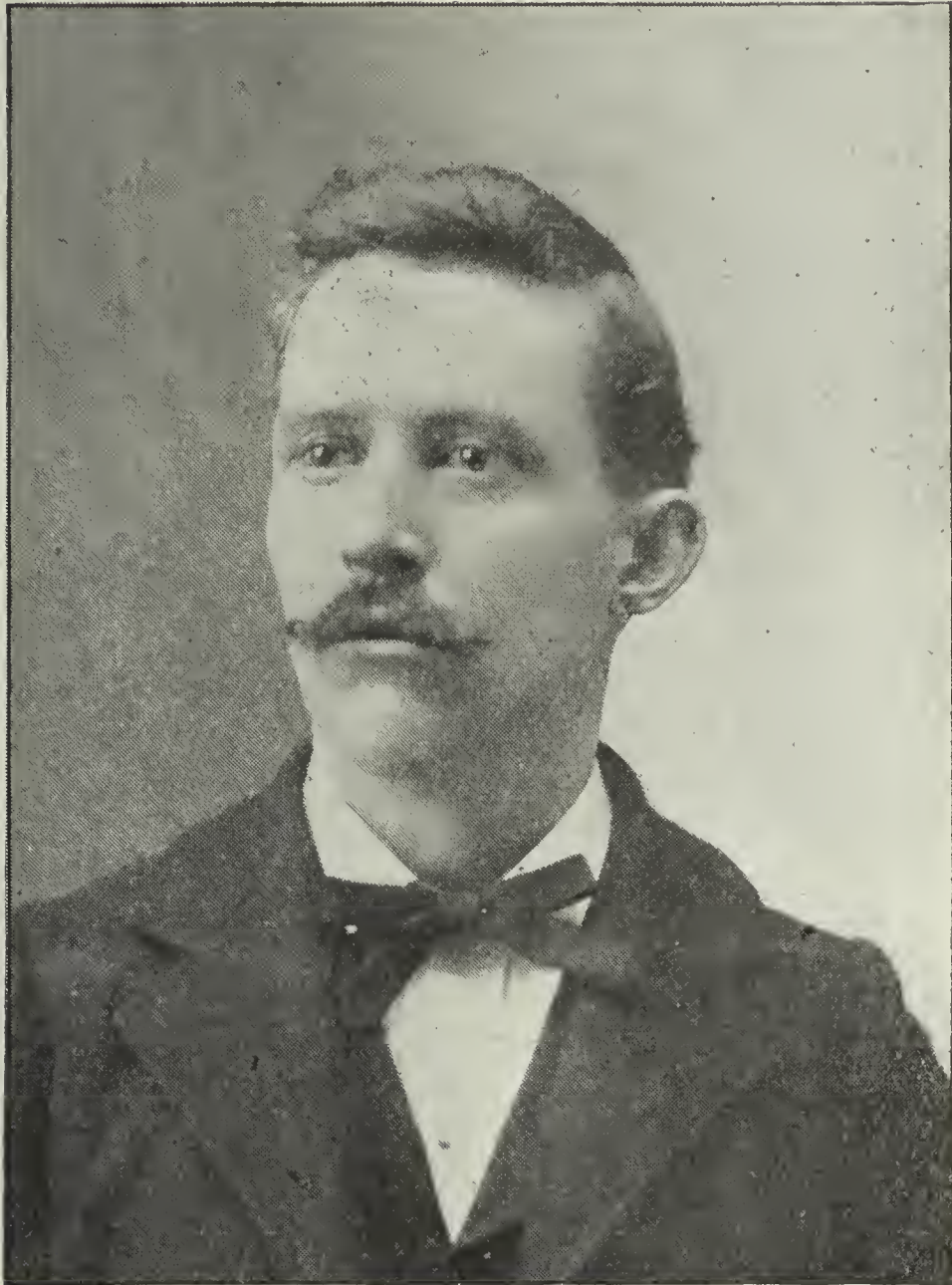
For Second Vice President: John Spuhler, of Winona, was nominated.

Moved that nominations be closed. Carried.

Moved that the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for John Spuhler for Second Vice President. Carried.

The Secretary cast the ballot and Mr. Spuhler was declared elected.

For Secretary-Treasurer: W. E. McEwen, of Duluth, was nominated



JOHN ROGAN,
Member of Federation Council.

John Rogan was born at Madison, Wis., June 19, 1864, where he lived until 21 years of age. Came to Minneapolis, and engaged as an apprentice to a journeyman plumber. After serving two years as an apprentice, engaged in the business as a journeyman. Joined the Knights of Labor with the Minneapolis plumbers in 1886, and continued to be a member until the plumbers withdrew in a body and formed an organization of

their own craft, known as Local Union, No. 15, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Gasfitters. Mr. Rogan has attended the conventions of the State Federation of Labor for the past ten years, and was always known as one of the most ardent workers on the floor of the convention. He was elected as business agent of the Plumbers Union in July, 1900, and re-elected in January, 1901.

President Neary resumes the chair.

Moved that the nominations be closed.
Carried.

Moved that the President cast the ballot of the convention for W. E. McEwen for Secretary-Treasurer. Carried.

The President cast the ballot and Mr. McEwen was declared elected.

For Federation Council city: Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis were nominated.

Moved that a standing vote be taken.
Carried.

The vote resulted as follows: Duluth, 22; St. Paul, 26, and Minneapolis, 76.

Minneapolis having received the majority of all votes cast, was declared the next Federation Council city.

For the next convention city:

The following communication was received from the city officials of Rochester:

Rochester, Minn., June 8, 1901.

We, the undersigned mayor and members of the city council of Rochester, Minn., do hereby extend an invitation to the delegates at Mankato to come to Rochester for the next State Federation of Labor convention.

E. L. SINCLAIR,
Mayor.

M. HEFFRON,
President of Council.

M. KITZMAN, JR.,
JULIUS REITER, JR.,
O. G. HANSON,
F. A. FAKLER,
GEO. P. NELSON.

Moved that the invitation of the city officials of Rochester be accepted. Carried.

The chair declared that the next convention would be held in the city of Rochester.

The Committee on Organization asked leave to report.

The committee reported as follows:

Mankato, Minn., June 11, 1901.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Your committee appointed to draw up a constitution for Federal Labor Unions in the smaller cities of the state, beg leave to report that they have met and considered the proposition considerably, and have concluded that the time is too short at this convention to do justice to the question. We would therefore recommend that this committee be continued

and they be instructed to frame a constitution, through correspondence, and report the same to the Council at their earliest convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. HUGHES,
Chairman.

P. H. REDMOND,

S. T. SKROVE,

J. O. HANCOCK.

JOHN SPUHLER,

Organization Committee.

Moved that the report of the committee be accepted and the recommendation concurred in. Carried.

The Minneapolis delegation asked leave to retire for the purpose of making nominations for members of the Federation Council.

President Neary declared a recess of five minutes pending the report from the Minneapolis delegation.

Convention reconvened ten minutes later.

The Minneapolis delegation nominated the following as members of the Federation Council: George A. Harvey, Louis Hansen, M. N. Rogers, C. W. Bongey, John Rogan.

Moved that the nominees of the Minneapolis delegation be declared the choice of the convention. Carried.

They were declared elected.

Moved that a vote of thanks be extended as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor be extended to his honor, Mayor Nic. Peterson, Alderman Taylor and the City Council for the commodious and elegant convention hall they so generously furnished without cost to this body; to the Rev. J. N. Driver for the able and eloquent addresses delivered at his church, and at the mass meeting on Monday evening; to the local committee for the courtesies shown, and to the citizens of Mankato for the friendly hospitality extended during our visit to their beautiful city.

Resolution unanimously adopted.

Receipts of convention, \$89.86.

Disbursements, \$207.25, including appropriation to the St. Paul Trade and Labor Assembly.

Moved to adjourn at 4:15 p. m. Carried.

Respectfully recorded,
W. E. McEWEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council is the central labor body representing all organized labor of the city of Minneapolis. Represented herein are about seventy local organizations, practically all at the present date. It is considered the largest body of its character between Chicago on the east and San Francisco on the west. The Trades and Labor Council is to organized labor what the city council is to a municipality, and the general welfare of labor within its domain is always at heart. It is a conciliatory body. The avoidance of strikes, where possible, and the settlement of difficulties between employes and employers are given thoughtful consideration to the end that the relations of employes and employer shall be of the most harmonious character. During the past year this council has been the means of satisfactorily adjusting several difficulties to the contentment of all aggrieved parties.

The business of the council is carried on through the following offices and commit-

tees, elected in January and July: President, Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms, Committees on Organization, Legislation, Grievance, Resolution, Press, Label, Ways and Means. This council is not represented by any business agents. All necessary labor being performed by the above officers, regular committees or special committees as appointed.

Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

The present officers are as follows: President, Louis Hansen; Secretary, Frank Boreen; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Max Conrad; Sergeant-at-Arms, N. Hoskins.

Funds for the support of the council are derived from dues from each affiliated organization at the rate of twenty-five cents monthly per delegate.

This body has conferred upon "The Union" the title of official newspaper organ.

FRANK BOREEN,
Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

The accompanying cut is a fac simile of the seal and official trade mark of the Building Trades Council of Minneapolis, Minn. This council was organized December 18, 1896, and is composed of the following building trades: Carpenters, Painters, Bricklayers, Structural Iron Workers, Stone Masons, Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers, Mason Tenders, Paperhangers, Lathers, Steam Fitters, Glaziers and Glass Workers, Electrical Workers, and Stone Cutters. It is estimated that ninety-eight per cent. of the work in the building line in the city is strictly union, and on all of these jobs in course of construction, no workman is allowed to work unless he carries a card with the above trade mark on, which signifies that he is a member of some local union affiliated with the Building Trades Council.

At the present time eight hours constitutes a day's work in all building lines, and it is estimated that at least four thousand mechanics receive the benefit of the shorter work day and an increased scale of wages. The officers of the council at the present time are as follows: President, P. H. Redmond; Secretary and Business Agent, Phil. Carlin; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. O'Leary. Executive Board: S. J. Spencer, J. Manley, P. F. Jordan, C. T. Frye, D. A. Murphy,

D. A. Fallon and L. A. Hillier. All friends of organized labor are requested to see that



any workman about to do work for them in the building line is in possession of the quarterly working card.

PHIL. CARLIN,
Secretary.

EIGHT HOUR DAY LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Officers—John O'Donnell, President; M. E. Neary, First Vice President; Phil. Carlin, Second Vice President; G. L. Rockwell, Secretary; M. N. Rogers, Treasurer; J. H. Carver, Organizer; T. J. Rooney, Conductor; P. J. Clark, Sergeant-at-Arms. Board of Directors—P. B. Rhoads, Chairman; J. J. Reynolds, M. N. Rogers, F. W. Bell, E. E. Stevens.

OUR MOTTO:

It is better that all the people work part of the time, than part of the people all of the time.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE EIGHT HOUR DAY LEAGUE OF AMERICA:

Briefly states the objects of this organization, having incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota. The general nature and purpose of its business shall be to improve the moral, social and intellectual condition of mankind, and especially to secure the enactment of a uniform law in the various states and territories of the United States, establishing and fixing eight hours as a legal work day.

The mere fact of some eminent orators and writers offering their views from time to time favoring the movement does not make a law, neither does there seem to be the desired results in any one state or city by passing a favorable law, but we do firmly believe by joining together in the organization of leagues which will be the majority in large numbers, by agitation it will create favor, thereby having suasive power making possible the maintenance of that which we are seeking for.

It is needless to enter into figures to show why there should be in existence such a law, but the importance of such a movement is to enlist the industrial interest and membership which receives not only the crafts but the professional and business man as well.

The Eight Hour Day League is organized for the purpose of concentrating and making effective the strong and rapidly increasing sentiment throughout the entire country in favor of the eight hour day. We believe the time is ripe for the enactment of a national eight hour day law, and we ask the co-operation of those who believe in this great fundamental reform.

WHO ARE ELIGIBLE.

Richmen, Poormen, Journeymen, Teachers, Doctors, Lawyers, Merchants, Preachers. And all others who believe that men should have leisure for the cultivation of the better and higher natures and the improvement of their minds.

For information and literature, address the secretary.

G. L. ROCKWELL,
206 Globe Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.



INCORPORATED.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBLEM.

The circle represents twenty-four hours, which is termed the "divine law," as it cannot be changed by any human power; hence, we draw the line from the lower left-hand point to the top of the circle, calling that line the Divine Law. Then we establish what we term the Physical Law, which derives its term showing that man has been created and possesses certain physical power; hence, we draw the line from the top of the circle down to the point on the right hand. Now that the Divine and Physical Laws are established it is man's duty to make a law to conform to them; hence, a line is drawn from the lower point on the right to the lower point on the left side, which establishes the Moral Law; hence, we plan the Divine, Physical and Moral Laws together overlaying the circle which shows to divide the circle into the three essential parts, making eight hours for work, eight hours for education and recreation and eight hours for sleep.

SEPT. 1880

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

LOCAL

STAMP



This Certifies That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF America, an organization opposed to inferior rat-shop, COOLIE, PRISON, or FILTHY TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKMANSHIP. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

*J. W. Perkins, President,
C. M. I. U. of America.*



UNION SHOP.



CLOSE SATURDAYS
At 5 P. M.

OFFICERS:

President, M. E. NEARY, Minneapolis.

First Vice-President, H. W. GOETZINGER, St. Paul.

Second Vice-President, JOHN SPUHLER, Winona.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. McEWEN, Duluth.

Care Labor World,

FEDERATION COUNCIL:

GEO. A. HARVEY, Chairman.

LOUIS HANSEN, Secretary.

428 Third Ave. N. E., Minneapolis,

M. N. ROGERS.

JOHN ROGAN.

C. W. BONGEY.



HOUSEKEEPER PRESS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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PROCEEDINGS

— OF THE —

TWENTY-FIRST CONVENTION

— OF THE —

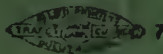
Minnesota State Federation of Labor

HELD AT —

Little Falls, Minn., June 8, 9 and 10. 1903,

TOGETHER WITH THE

PLATFORM AND CONSTITUTION.



1903:
Merritt & Hector, Printers,
Duluth, Minn.

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OFFICERS:

President, M. E. NEARY, Minneapolis, Minn.

First Vice President, B. G. BRADLEY, Little Falls, Minn.

Second Vice President, GARFIELD E. MORRISON, Mankato, Minn.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. McEWEN, Duluth, Minn.



FEDERATION COUNCIL:

C. E. JAMES, WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN, J. W. STROM, St. Paul.

J. BOHAN, P. F. JORDAN, T. J. HAMLIN, Minneapolis.

J. O. VAILLANCOURT, Stillwater.



STATE ORGANIZER:

J. H. CARVER, Minneapolis.



OFFICIAL ORGAN:

MINNESOTA UNION ADVOCATE, St. Paul, Minn.

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PREFACE.

The State Federation of Labor is a delegate body composed of delegates from the trades unions and similar labor organizations. It bears the same relation to state industrial affairs that a trades assembly does to a city. The federation was organized July 7, 1890.

Its central idea is to bring local bodies into closer affiliation, and to initiate and carry on general forms of agitation that could not be successfully handled by local bodies, and it pays special attention to legislative matters affecting industrial affairs. It holds annual meetings at places designated by the preceding conventions. Prior to 1894 the sessions were held alternately in the Twin Cities, but that year the experiment of holding the sessions in other cities of the state proved so successful that the two larger cities will no longer have a monopoly of the Federation's conventions. In the interim

between conventions, the general work of the organizations is left to an executive council of five members, elected all from the same city, annually.

The Federation has already done much to inspire a feeling of unity between the various labor organizations of the state, and its legislative work has been productive of much good to the interests it represents. In time to come there is every reason to expect that it will still more fully justify its existence.

Copies of the constitution and any other information in regard to the Federation will be supplied by the secretary on application, and all labor organizations are requested to send delegates and become affiliated with the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

W. E. McEWEN,

Sec'y-Treas., Duluth, Minn.
Care of Labor World.

PLATFORM AND STANDING RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

PLATFORM.

First—Compulsory Education.

Second—A legal eight-hour work-day.

Third—Sanitary Inspection of Workshop, Mine and Home.

Fourth—Liability of Employers for Injury to Health, Body or Life, whether caused by the negligence or incompetency of employes or not.

Fifth—The Abolition of the Contract System on All Public Work.

Sixth—The Abolition of the Sweating System.

Seventh—The Municipal Ownership of Street Railway and Gas and Electric Plants for Public Distribution of Heat, Light and Power.

Eighth—The Nationalization of Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways and Mines.

Ninth—Direct Legislation through the Initiative and Referendum.

Tenth—The collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution. (By this is meant that when an industry becomes so centralized as to assume the form of a trust or monopoly, and hence a menace to the best interests of the people, such industry should be assumed by the government.)

Eleventh—The establishing of postal savings banks.

Twelfth—The Amending of the Federal Constitution to Provide for the Levying of an Income Tax.

Notice to Affiliated Organizations.

The next convention will be held in New Ulm, the second Monday in June, 1904.

The Federation is rapidly growing in strength and in influence, and labor organizations which expect to keep up with the procession must be represented. Keep it in mind. Let us have three hundred delegates at New Ulm.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Declaring that all union members should support their local labor paper.—Adopted at Red Wing, June 12, 1900.

2. Declaring that all central labor bodies should endeavor to secure the eight-hour work day and the abolition of the contract system in municipalities.—Adopted at Red Wing, June 12, 1900.

3. Declaring for the label bearing the words "Prison Made" on all products of penal institutions. Adopted at Red Wing, June 12, 1900.

4. Instructing the Secretary-Treasurer to request clergymen of the state to preach a "Labor Sermon on the Sunday before Labor Day," also requesting trades assemblies to co-operate.—Adopted at Mankato, June 11, 1901.

5. Declaring the Federation's opposition to the State Fair opening on Labor Day.—Adopted at Mankato, June 11, 1901.

6. Declaring in favor of the organization of "Women's Label League's" to encourage the sale of union label products.—Adopted at Mankato, June 11, 1901.

7. Declaring for an amendment to primary election law, relieving voters from indicating their party politics when voting.—Adopted June 10, 1902.

8. Declaring for restrictions on the use of second-hand flour sacks by flour mills, in the interest of public health.—Adopted June 10, 1902, Rochester.

9. Declaring for trial by jury in certain injunction cases.—Adopted June 10, 1902, Rochester.

10. Declaring for three days' sessions of the State Federation, if necessary.—Adopted June 10, 1902, Rochester.

11. Declaring for the appointment of the Credential and Finance Committees from the list of delegates-elect before the convention, they to meet on the Sunday preceding the convention.—Adopted at Rochester, June 10, 1902.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Twenty-first Convention
OF THE
Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Held at Little Falls, Minn., June 8, 9 and 10, 1903.

MORNING SESSION—FIRST DAY.

Little Falls, Minn., June 8th, 1903.

Twenty-first annual convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor called to order at the Gross Opera House at 10 o'clock a. m. by Mr. B. G. Bradley, secretary of Local Mill Workers' Union and chairman of general committee on arrangements.

Invocation of Divine blessing by Rev. M. O. Stockland, pastor First M. E. church of Little Falls.

Mayor Vasaly's Welcome.

Mayor Charles E. Vasaly was then introduced and in a very happy address extended the welcome of the city to the delegates to the convention. He said he considered it an honor and a privilege to greet the ladies and gentlemen of the convention. He was rejoiced to see them, and regretted that the elements were not a little more propitious. He wished the delegates to understand that they were in one of the most fertile and beautiful sections of the state, and that they would have to travel a long way to cross its boundaries. A delegate had asked him this morning what great river it was passing through the city of Little Falls and evidently thought he was many hundreds of miles from St. Paul. He had learned that it was the same river which flows through Minneapolis before reaching St. Paul. The delegates

are now in the central part of Minnesota, in one of the richest counties in the state, the great county of Morrison. He told of a farmer of this county who lay dying and when asked by the minister who was attending his last moments if he was prepared to enter the better land replied, "Hold on there, parson, there is no better land than in Morrison county." He was glad to see that the ladies have not been left behind by the delegates, and could see that it is a better thing to be a delegate than he had suspected. His welcome went out on behalf of the citizens to each and all of the delegates, and he told the story of the darkey who prayed for every one he could think of and then asked that the Lord might especially bless the people of the uninhabited regions. He had hoped to say something about blue skies and bright sunshine, but could not, but hoped that the cordiality of the welcome extended would recompense for any unpleasantness of the elements. He trusted that the proceedings of the convention would be as pleasant as the feelings of the citizens of Little Falls towards the delegates, and hoped that all would remember the convention of 1903, and that the memory of Little Falls would ever remain fragrant and fresh in the memories of the ladies and gentlemen of the convention.

Mr. B. G. Bradley then welcomed the delegates briefly but heartily on behalf

of the organizations of Little Falls, and introduced Pres. M. E. Neary.

President Neary's Response.

Mr. Neary on behalf of the Federation thanked the mayor, the various committees and organizations and the citizens of Little Falls for the most generous and kindly manner in which they have been welcomed and greeted on all hands, and trusted that all would believe the delegates fully appreciate the warmth and kindness of the welcome extended. He thought it was not necessary to say to the delegates not to betray the confidence reposed in them, nor abuse the welcome and liberties extended. He was certain that all would long cherish the most pleasant remembrances of the royal welcome extended by the city of Little Falls.

Congressman Buckman's Speech.

The Federation was then called to order, and Pres. Neary introduced Hon. C. B. Buckman, who delivered a short but most eloquent and entertaining address. He said he appreciated the honor and considered it a privilege to join in welcoming the convention. We are now near the geographical center of our great state. For nearly a third of a century he had watched the growth of this section and it is hard to realize the great progress which has been made within that period. He loved the state in all its varying moods and seasons. He loved it in the spring time when the buds and blossoms gave promise of the future bloom and fruitage. He loved it in the summer when the golden grain and the ripening fruits show that want and suffering will be unknown within its borders. He loved it in the winter when the startled deer springs away at the sound of the falling tree which shows the advance of civilization. When he first came to this section there were in the entire state less than 200,000 people—fewer than are now counted in the boundaries of our metropolis. We are now a state of nearly 2,000,000. brave men and women who have made of our state a garden spot upon earth, who have builded a commonwealth which is a tribute and a monument to the creative power of labor. He had never asked whether these people came from stern Sweden or storied Rhine or the sunny land of France: it was enough to know that they are good citizens and good

neighbors. They have hung the star of hope above the cradle of the poor man's child. We can learn a lesson from the lives of great men gone before us. There is a lesson for all in the life of Lincoln, the greatest man of many ages. The child of a poor Kentucky mother might well be compared with the child of Mary. One had died to save his country and one to save the world. Lives like those of Lincoln gave inspiration to all who studied them. He had thought and thought deeply of the very subjects which bring us together here to-day. He had said there could have been no capital unless there had first been labor, and that labor is prior to capital and entitled to much the higher consideration. New questions are continually arising and pressing for settlement. We may settle the conflict of to-day but new conflicts will arise. He said he had trod the perilous paths of public life and public duty for many years and it was his endeavor always to secure for labor the consideration to which it is entitled—to help to lighten the burden of toil and place the workman and women in their rightful station in life. He again welcomed the delegates, and trusted that he might meet them individually during their sojourn in the city.

Labor Commissioner O'Donnell.

Hon. John O'Donnell, State Labor Commissioner, was then introduced by the president, and said he wished to thank the organizations of the state for the assistance given the department, and for the prompt manner in which a majority of them had answered the questions submitted and furnished information desired, and urged the unions to continue the work of assisting the bureau in the compiling of statistics of interest and importance to organized labor. Mr. O'Donnell delivered the following address:

Thirty-one years ago there came into existence in the city of St. Paul the first labor organization of which we have any record so far as the State of Minnesota is concerned, and to Local No. 232, Iron Moulders' Union of North America, must be assigned the proud distinction of pioneers.

These men by their action in forming this organization furnished an excellent example for all men and wo-

men who have since become affiliated with organized labor.

From this humble beginning the foundation was laid for the erection of a grand superstructure of a United Brotherhood, and a United Sisterhood. With this purpose always in view, the elevation of the masses, and you ladies and gentlemen who have the honor and the distinction to be chosen as representatives of your respective associations, and as delegates to this convention are in a position to realize to some extent the amount of work that has been necessary, and the amount of good that has been accomplished for the working people through the efforts of the State Federation of Labor of Minnesota.

In the year 1873, the second labor organization of which we have any record was organized, and Typographical Union No. 42 of Minneapolis has since that time been a prominent factor in labor circles, always advocating and advancing the interests of labor.

Three years later or in the year 1876, the printers of the city of St. Paul formed a local under the auspices of the Typographical Union. In 1880 there was one organization formed in the city of St. Paul, and two in the city of Minneapolis. The following year two unions in Minneapolis were added to this number. Two more were added in 1882 in the city of St. Paul, and during that year the necessity of organization it appears had spread to other sections of the state outside of the Twin Cities, one union was formed at Winona, and the other at Moorhead.

During the years that intervened from 1882, and including 1901, thirty-three unions have been organized in the small towns of the state, but in sending their organizers out into the unexplored territory, they managed to make this a banner year so far as organizations in these towns are concerned, having through the work done by them formed unions in ten months of that year then had been formed in the entire history of the state.

From the year 1886 there has been a gradual increase in the number of labor organizations that were being added from time to time to the roll of honor in the cities of Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and during the first ten months of the year 1902, the spirit of organization was working

among the people of the three larger cities of our state, and in that year there was a larger number of organizations formed, and a greater number of new recruits embraced the opportunities of becoming members of the various labor organizations than at any like period since the inauguration of this movement in the State of Minnesota.

From the modest beginning of one small union in the city of St. Paul in the year 1872, you are here giving expression to the wishes of more than thirty thousand of your fellow workers. Your deliberations here today will be noted not only by the people who make up your organizations, but by every progressive citizen of the State of Minnesota, and news of your action in convention will be flashed from the great lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Who amongst us here assembled can honestly and correctly prophesy the increase in our numbers within the next thirty years? My observation has led me to believe that the so-called "race suicide" does not apply to any considerable degree to the families of the working people in this young and vigorous west, with the advantages that we enjoy so far as numbers are concerned, and with the opportunity that is presented by which we are enable to spread the light and preach the gospel of trades unionism amongst the people who must of necessity toil if they would live. With conditions as they are at the present time, and as I firmly believe they will be in the future, I say that it is the duty of every man, and every woman who is a member of a trade union to instill in to the minds of the growing generation the necessity of organizations, and in this way the members of organized labor will be many times multiplied.

Up to October 1902, the Bureau of Labor had gathered Statistics from the various labor organizations in the state, showing that they had in round numbers a membership of 28,338. Several unions reported, who for some reason or another failed to furnish us the information relative to the number of persons who were members of their organizations. This information did not include people who were employed in the railroad train service of

the state, and who have in their organizations some 3,600 members.

I have recently been informed, by what I consider the most reliable authority in the state in matters of this kind, that the increase in new unions, and additions in the way of new members to the older unions has gone on with as much vigor since October of last year, up to the present time, as it did at any like period of the year 1902, and since that time up to the present date, I believe it can be said without fear of contradiction that the number of new organizations that have been formed, and the additional membership of the older unions will undoubtedly wrest the supremacy so far as the number of organizations and membership are concerned from the year 1902.

In addition to the employes that go to make up the various trades and callings there are 61 local lodges and divisions reporting a membership for the year 1902, of 3,615 men employed upon the trains of the steam railroads of Minnesota.

One of the most important chapters in the history of organized labor, when it is properly and impassionately treated, will doubtless be the history of the organization of railroad men. In breath of scope, in thoroughness of organization, and in the business like methods in which they are conducted, the leading brotherhoods and railway orders will compare favorably with any business enterprise.

From a careful estimate it is safe to say that 90 per cent of the men in this class of service are members in good standing of some one or the other of the four railroad brotherhoods. One who has studied the methods in vogue among these railroad labor organizations cannot help but admire the way in which their grievances, and the adjustment of wages as well as the regulations of conditions that the men in this calling have to contend with are handled.

These strong organizations within their respective branches of the service are able by careful and conservative business, and conciliatory methods to successfully negotiate between the railroad employes, and the officials of the various lines, agreements and contracts that are of a highly elaborate and technical character. Few, if any, contain provisions for the settlement

of disputes by arbitration. The railway companies recognize the unions, and are generally quite willing without a formal agreement to negotiate with the officers of the Brotherhoods regarding all disputes whether of a local or general nature. This is usually in accordance with the well established practice laid down in the rules of the Brotherhoods themselves.

In a great many instances there are hearings relating to the discharge of employes. Such hearings are usually conducted not by the discharged employes, but by the local or general officers of the Order who transact the business for the organization on each line of railway separate and apart from any other line.

The different constitutions of these brotherhoods are very elaborate regarding the negotiations with their employers, while the rules in general are quite similar in the case of each of the orders. All contracts and regulations are carried on through the men who are employed in the separate classes, such as engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen.

It may be well to mention in connection with this that whenever the organization is called upon to confer and to adjust grievances of any description with the railroad officials that there is no discrimination made between the employe of the corporation who is a non-union man, and those who are members of the union. Of course the reason why this condition prevails is because there is such a high percentage of the men who are members of these orders.

One of the things that I have observed in connection with the railroad men's organizations, is the way the membership in these bodies is recruited from the men in the calling. The Brotherhoods seem to go on the policy pursued in transacting the organization's business so that it becomes attractive and apparent to non-union men that the benefits of organization are many and are as a general rule taken advantage of by this class.

During the year 1902 the report of the Bureau of Labor shows that there were 99,191 employes in the various industries of our state, that have been reported by the Inspectors of Bureau. This does not include many hundreds of people who are employed by many of the small establishments, nor the

many hundreds of persons who are engaged in common labor and only a portion of those skilled men who are engaged in the building trades.

There is yet a great work to be done in the field in the way of organization, amongst the toilers of our state, and I know of no better method to pursue than the one that has been in use recently, that of sending organizers who are capable and intelligent into every portion of this state so that they might be able to carry on this great work which has been carried on so successfully during the last two years.

Several times during the last few months you have noticed in the public press telegraphic news from cities in different portions of this country, stating in no indistinct terms that the Manufacturers and employers, were forming organizations for the express purpose of fighting the trades union movement. Mr. Parry in his address as the president of the Manufacturers' Association, at the convention in New Orleans used language in denouncing the labor organizations that called forth a great deal of comment from the editorial writers of all classes of newspapers in this country.

I believe that if the Manufacturers' Association is organized for the purpose of exterminating labor organizations it will never be able to accomplish that end. The battle of trades unionism that has been waged for the last thirty years under the most trying and difficult circumstances has demonstrated the wisdom of such organizations, and notwithstanding the fact that we will all admit that they have had some time or another during that time made mistakes, the amount of good that has been accomplished through the efforts of a united action of so many people, so far outweighs the injury that has been done to the few, that all fair minded people will acknowledge the right of the toilers to organize and the necessity of such organizations:

Speaking as I believe I do, and expressing the sentiment of thousands of members of organized labor, I will say that I believe that there is no reason to fear anything from the organizing of the employers of labor. If such an organization is formed, it will in my opinion at least be of great benefit to

the employers, to the employes, and to the general public.

In this enlightened age, the rule or ruin policy cannot prevail. The utterances of the radical or irresponsible few will be set aside, and the ideas expressed by the more conservative majority of any organization, will be put into effect, and carried out whether it be an organization made up of employers, or if their employes.

The time has come when the employer, and the employed must recognize the fact that there is a better way of settling labor disputes than by resorting to brute force, and the feeling prevails that it is the business of both parties to get together at times. Mutual concessions and the recognition of principles through conciliatory measures can and will in most cases, effect a settlement of difference that will continue to arise.

The successful labor leader of today must have an accurate knowledge of the conditions surrounding the people that he represents, equal if not superior to the knowledge possessed by the employer, in addition he must be in possession of the complete confidence of his associates. He must have the ability to explain, to argue, to organize, as well as to execute, and must be actuated by the highest motives, and labor continually for the advancing interests of all of the toilers that he represents. Such a leadership as this with a tried and loyal membership in the different trades unions, will do much to eliminate from the future history of organized labor, the trials, tribulations, and difficulties, that have been met with in the past.

Organizer French's Speech.

While waiting for the report of the credentials committee Mr. Geo. R. French, national organizer of the Cigar-makers' union, was called upon, and stated that he had come to the convention to see how they do business in the north. He was from Kentucky, but guaranteed that he was entirely harmless, and had no Gatling gun on his person. Every method had been used to educate and civilize the natives of his state, and the conclusion had been arrived at that the only way was to educate them in the trade union movement. Since that time the movement has grown rapidly, and it is expected that the next meeting of the

State Federation of Labor in Kentucky will be one of the largest ever held in that state. Organized men some times become a little careless as to whom they patronize, and do not keep in mind the true spirit of unionism, which is to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. It is the duty of every union man to patronize the label of other unions, and to thus assist in building up and strengthening organized labor. There is such a thing as scabbing while belonging to a labor union, and that is by buying the products of cheap and child labor. If you buy an article not bearing the union label, you become an employer of unfair labor—you can not get away from that fact. It is a duty to boom the union label of all crafts. Labor organizations believe in being conservative, and only ask for what they believe is right and just. The American Cigar Co., better known as the trust, are employing little children and girls, and anyone buying their products is guilty of supporting this system. The way to beat the trust is to demand the blue label. The Cigarmakers are always ready to assist a sister organization, and now that they are having trouble with the Hooker Cigar Co., of Minneapolis, they wish to ask the moral support of organized labor to win the fight. Hooker's factory was at one time what is known as an open factory, that is one which paid the union scale to men employed, but employed some women and children. The men had been told that it was the intention of the factory to employ trust methods and the union men had been taken out. The union wanted equal pay for equal work, and if women were employed it would insist that they receive the same pay as men for the same work. He believed that with the assistance of organized labor it would be easy to convince Mr. Hooker that it was policy to get in the band wagon and in line with the advanced thought of the state. He hoped the convention would be a harmonious one, and that it would result in much good to the union movement throughout the state.

Delegate J. E. Nash.

Delegate Jay E. Nash was called upon, and introduced by the president. He said that he had sometimes been accused of being a little long-winded, and had been especially requested to

cut it short this time, and would do so, and proceeded to read the following poem, which was well received by the delegates:

WHY NOT STAND TOGETHER THEN.

By J. E. Nash.

Fellow working men, attention;
We, in conscious strength unite,
To demand, at this convention,
Justice, equity and right.
Well we know that land and labor,
All the wealth of earth has made,
Yet our hardest toiling neighbor
Scarce a living wage is paid.

And, around us, toiling millions
Dwell in hovels bare and cheap;
While the parasite have billions,
They who neither sow nor reap,
Feasting oft in robes of splendor,
Partnership with God they claim,
But their hands so soft and tender,
Prove them frauds, expose their shame.

Is there, as they sometimes tell us,
One who rules the world alone?
Strange that such a God compel us
For a wage to serve the drone.
Tell us why he starves and slaughters?
Why the drones are overfed?
Why there's millions of his daughters
Forced to sell themselves for bread?

Strange the God of all creation,
Father of the human race,
Give the few one long ovation,
Give the many sore disgrace
Not by some divine selection,
Not by skill of strength or toil,
'Tis the law that gives protection,
While they plunder us and spoil.

Laws are made; but who has made
them?
Laws displaying craft and skill;
Lawyers made them, drones have paid
them,
Sweat of ours must foot the bill.
Would ye know why laws are never
Made as working men would like—
Why the courts and soldiers ever
Crush the union men who strike?

Why your prayers are always slighted?
Would ye know why this is done?
Comrades, you have been united
Every day excepting one.
Day o'er all when undivided.

We should be class conscious men;
'Tis the day our fate's decided,
Why not stand together then.

More than likely ye've elected
Crafty lawyers, smooth as oil;
Just the one the drones selected,
Trained to plunder you and spoil.
Then ye seemingly adore them,
Beg for laws ye might have made;
Pray, petition, kneel before them,
Brothers, has it ever paid?

Long in bondage ye have slumbered,
Strength in union do ye seek?
Know ye not where men are numbered,
Ye are strong and drones are weak?
Unionize the ballot, trying
Union methods up to date;
On the ballot box relying,
Ye can be the court and state.

Vote for good class conscious workers,
Change the statutes through and
through,
But, appeal no more to stickers,
Ye are many, they are few.
Treat the drone as they have treated
You? No; never, what's the use?
Don't abut them, kindly use them,
Give them all which they produce.

When some smooth-tongued drone or
others,
Claim your int'rests are the same,
Say the drone and you are brothers,
Know he's playing you for game.
Trust him not what e'er his station,
Though with skill and force possessed,
Like the civic federation,
He will serve the drone the best.

John Swift's Speech.

Delegate Johnson, of Duluth, said that no convention would be complete without a few remarks from Mr. John Swift, and he was called upon the stage and made a most stirring talk along the lines of unionism and fraternity and harmony. He had attended many conventions, but never had he attended one where the delegates had been given so warm and friendly a greeting and welcome as they had received at Little Falls. He congratulated the mayor and the citizens upon the public spirit and enterprise of the city, and hoped they would not regret the welcome they had extended. He would not detain the convention by making a

speech, but sincerely hoped that harmony and brotherly feeling would mark the deliberations of the convention. He was here to pour oil upon the troubled waters if there were any, and hoped the spirit of fraternity and love of their fellow man would be the spirit of the convention. We are working for the elevation of the whole human family, and our efforts should be not to tear down but to build up. The principle for which we are contending is as old as the teachings of the lowly Nazarene. Labor is the champion of humanity and justice, and victory is bound to come to the side upon which is justice. Ring in the Christ that is to be—let love and Christianity rule the world, and eliminate the spirit of envy and jealousy. Lay the foundation for good womanhood and good manhood, which are the bone and sinew of good government. He was proud to be a workingman, and proud to be among the delegates to this convention.

Mayor Vasaly announced that the president of the Commercial Club wished to extend the freedom of the club to the delegates, and that the badges will be a passport, and if the badges have been lost the words of the delegates will be taken.

Delegate Brown Speaks.

Delegate Wm. Brown, of St. Paul, was called upon, and said that he was proud to be with the delegates. He had traveled with them when he was young, and had the honor of being in the first strike for an eight hour day in this country. He had been in the parade of the Bricklayers when reviewed by Mayor Harrison, father of the present mayor of Chicago, when he had said it was the finest looking body he had ever seen. He thanked the delegates for calling upon him, as he thought it might perhaps be the last time he would have an opportunity of appearing before them.

Delegate James Advises.

Delegate C. E. James of St. Paul was called upon, and said that he had not expected to make a talk at this time. The convention is starting upon its work, and should endeavor to work for the interests of all organized labor, and lay aside all personal feeling or ambitions. They should remember that

the will of the majority should rule, and after adjournment should go back and keep up the great work of making Minnesota one of the best organized states in the union. He thanked organized labor throughout the state for the support they have given his organization, the boot and shoe workers, and urged the importance of supporting all union labels. He trusted that the utmost harmony will prevail throughout the deliberations of the convention, and that every delegate will do all they can to build up the movement.

Credential Committee's Report.

The committee on credentials submitted the following report:

Little Falls, June 8, 1903.

To the officers and delegates to the 21st convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

We, your committee on Credentials, having examined the credentials referred to us, beg leave to report the following delegates entitled to seats in this convention:

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. DIX.

T. L. FRESHNEY.

C. W. DOUGLAS.

ROCHESTER.

CARPENTERS.—F. T. Seeley.

CIGAR MAKERS.—W. P. O'Herron, A. J. Hamp.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.—Robt. McCloskey.

ST. CLOUD.

CIGAR MAKERS.—Henry Krause.

CARPENTERS.—J. M. Gilmore.

GRANITE CUTTERS.—C. A. Swenson.

TRADE AND LABOR COMMITTEE.—J. Hillbe.

ALBERT LEA.

BARTENDERS.—J. P. Gwiney.

RED WING.

STONECUTTERS.—H. Wilson.

WINONA.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.—B. Walworth.

CIGARMAKERS.—John Spuhler.

CARRIAGE WORKERS.—W. J. Davis, Siles Wright.

LITTLE FALLS.

RETAIL CLERKS.—W. H. Hall, Henry Ottow.

SAWMILL WORKERS.—A. W. Jones, E. J. Beattie, R. J. Black, E. M. Snow, B. G. Bradley.

TEAM OWNERS.—J. W. Jones.

HIBBING.

CARPENTERS.—J. H. Heasley.

BRAINERD.

MACHINISTS' HELPERS, No. 10161.—Henry Dorr, Guy Bye, E. C. Bainett, Alfred Simpson.

CARPENTERS.—R. D. Ranson.

TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.—Robert Caughie.

RAILWAY CARMEN, No. 133.—Fred Allison, R. C. Kutz.

BLACKSMITHS.—John Lund, E. Wickstrom.

STILLWATER.

CARPENTERS' JOINERS.—J. T. Hudson, John Zengerle, Frank Griffen.

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS.—Aug. Krenz.

MILL WORKERS, No. 9981.—Edward Haggerty, A. C. Thelen, Andrew Jamieson, William Webber.

TEAM DRIVERS, No. 445.—Fred H. Thompson.

WOOD WORKERS.—Emances Korn, L. P. Sieberlick.

South Stillwater.

MILL WORKERS.—J. O. Vaillencourt, E. A. Bengtson.

MINNEAPOLIS.

TRADE AND LABOR COUNCIL.—H. L. Dix, G. P. Darth, Max Conrad, J. E. Mullane, Miss May Ohatto.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.—P. Carlin, P. F. Jorden.

PLUMBER LABORERS.—Geo. W. Scott.

BILL POSTERS, No. 10.—Joe O'Brien.

STEAM ENGINEERS, No. 86.—W. H. Lyons, Jr.

CARPENTERS, No. 7.—John Walquist, Ed. Millward, Thos. McCourt, M. N. Rogers, Sam Spurrell.

LINSEED OIL MEN.—P. J. Johnson.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, No. 9.—A. Wiseman.

MACHINISTS, No. 91.—W. A. Kelsey, Chas. E. Burch.

BOOKBINDERS, No. 51.—Ralph Bates, A. W. Hemple.

CUSTOM TAILORS, No. 89.—Rolf. Jacobsen, P. N. Wingren.

STEAM ENGINEERS, No. 34.—A. W. Turner, E. E. Steele.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS, No. 222.—C. Thope.

HACK AND CAB DRIVERS.—E. E. Dresser.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 186.—S. J. Spencer, F. A. Reynolds, Geo. B. Hawley, A. L. Baker, A. G. Bainbridge.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 292.—F. W. Bell.

COOKS' ALLIANCE, No. 168.—Fred Frazer.

RETAIL SALESWOMEN, No. 562.—Edith R. Aldrich.

FLOUR LOADERS, No. 3.—Frank Nolan, T. Curran.

STATIONARY FIREMEN, No. 29.—Micheal McKeon, Patrick Cannon.

BINDERY GIRLS.—Anna Maher, Edith Kissinger.

STONECUTTERS.—Hugh Jennings.

MILLWRIGHTS.—T. W. Davis, Joe Mellett.

TEAM DRIVERS, No. 206.—H. Irving, J. A. Clarke, E. Killroy, E. M. Benton, F. Collins.

JEWELRY WORKERS.—S. N. Rubin.

CIGARMAKERS, No. 77. — John Durker, Wm. Stacy.

FEDERAL LABOR UNION.—Jos. Ellis, J. B. Swift, W. E. Nash, G. A. Harvey, T. Hamlin.

BARTENDERS' LEAGUE.—Chas. E. Smith.

COOPERS.—F. A. Scoby, J. H. Carver.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—W. E. Stewart, Frank Flanagan.

FIREMEN'S PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—A. Raymond, D. L. Kane, H. O'Donnell.

N. W. FLOUR MILL EMPLOYES, No. 1.—J. Straiton, Wm. Tucker, L. Lund, Henry Smith, J. Bohan.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 42.—Gus. T. Winberg, Frank Boreen, Ed. Volkart, T. E. Lees, E. E. Stevens.

UPHOLSTERERS.—P. E. Quady.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRERS.—L. H. Ford, C. A. Ogrosky.

PLUMBERS, No. 15.—John Rogan, John O. Watson, Thos. McCarron, Thos Purcell, M. Fox.

GLAZIERS AND GLASS WORKERS.—E. E. Adams.

PLASTERERS.—Wm. Hoy, A. Wagner.

FLOUR PACKER AND NAILERS.—Arthur Ogg, Wm. Mitchell, Wm. Collogón, J. Burkholder, G. H. Torgenson.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.—Henry Hoke, M. L. Newsted.

RETAIL SALESMEN.—Robert Knox.

WOODWORKERS.—Chas. Sather.

DRESSMAKERS.—Mary Egan.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES.

—W. T. Wallace.

MACHINISTS, No. 477. — J. W. Thomas.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION RAILWAY CLERKS.—B. E. Lollis.

BREWERS.—C. Roth.

BUILDING LABORERS.—Chas. S. Bailey.

UNITED GARMENT WORKERS.—Margaret Ferguson.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS, No. 61.—F. P. D. Bruce, L. Museline.

STEAM POWER COUNCIL.—W. A. Worcester.

B. OF RAILWAY CARMEN, No. 112.—Ed. L. Kenrick.

BAGGAGE AND EXPRESSMEN, No. 366.—C. J. Reller.

ST. PAUL.

DRESSMAKERS, No. 2. — Emma Baesler.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.—Agnes Marek.

IRON MOULDERS, No. 282.—Tom Holland.

BRO. OF R. C. MEN.—Hugh Jones.

ST. PAUL THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES.—C. H. Bonn.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY CLERKS.—C. H. Knoche.

TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.—C. E. James, G. H. Becker, Wm. Brown, Miss Helen Jutten, E. B. Lott.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, No. 295.—F. A. Twiss, Walter McCrosson.

RETAIL CLERKS, No. 2.—A. H. Garfield.

BOOT AND SHOE CUTTERS, No. 281.—Geo. W. Lawson.

STEAM ENGINEERS, No. 36.—Hans Peterson, Charles Erbb.

JOURNEYMEN HORSESHOERS, No. 28.—H. H. Baugh.

N. W. FURRIERS, No. 7067.—C. E. Carlson, H. V. Kock.

BLACKSMITHS.—John J. Henry.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS—Jos. McCauley, J. S. Murphy.

PLASTERERS.—J. H. Wilson.

MACHINISTS, No. 112.—J. J. Boulton, J. P. Gardiner.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 61.—W. C. Van Brunt, C. W. Douglas.

RETAIL SALESLADIES—Miss Gus-sie Seyfried.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 30.—H. W. Goetzinger, Harry Parker, J. M. Christie, Wm. Templeman, C. S. Tousley.

CARPENTERS.—Gus. Almquist, Gus. Carlson, P. W. Hartigan, Jas. Walsh, A. W. Moulten.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS, No. 31.—J. M. Fleck, Jno. Downey.

MACHINISTS, No. 459.—J. W. Strum.

DULUTH.

FEDERATED TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.—J. A. Barron, Henry Pereault, Jos. Pratts, C. F. W. Hegg, F. McKelvey.

PAINTERS, No. 106.—B. J. Eide, Ed. Maere, T. G. Freshney.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.—Jas. Powers, Ed. Perrott, Geo. Smith.

CARPENTERS.—E. F. Heller, Ed. Lowe, J. H. Baker, S. T. Skrove, Ed. Ericson.

STAGE EMPLOYEES.—Walter Johnson.

LUMBER PILERS.—Olaf Hanson.

COOKS AND WAITERS.—W. H. Palmer.

CIGAR MAKERS.—Ed. Schubisky, Jacob Patchowski.

TEAM OWNERS.—R. McDonald.

LATHERS, No. 12.—J. H. Tomlin.

PLUMBERS, No. 11.—W. E. McEwen, A. M. McDougal.

TEAM DRIVERS, No. 411.—Archie McPherson.

STATIONARY FIREMEN, No. 137.—Gus Johnson.

BREWERY WORKERS.—Frank W. Schmits.

BUILDING LABORERS.—George James Freeborn.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—W. J. Hunt.

MANKATO.

FLOUR MILL EMPLOYEES.—Jos. Hample.

CARPENTERS, No. 992.—C. E. Keith, E. J. Wilkes.

STEAM ENGINEERS.—J. B. Guenther, W. H. Palmer.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.—Otto Thrudahl.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.—Garfield E. Morrison.

CIGARMAKERS.—L. Colson.

TEAMSTERS.—E. Mattes.

LABORERS' PROTECTIVE.—Fred Mohr, Geo. Bauer, F. Leifeman.

Moved that the report of credentials committee be adopted.

Delegate Bentson of Minneapolis objected to the seating of delegates from the Duluth Team Owners, and moved as an amendment that all delegates be seated except the delegates from the Duluth Team Owners.

Amendment carried.

Moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the objections to the delegates from the Team Owners, and that the delegates be granted the privileges of the convention pending the report of the committee.

Motion carried, and Pres. Neary appointed as such committee Delegates Phil Carlin, C. E. Carlson, A. McDougall, W. P. O'Heron and G. A. Becker.

Pres. Neary announced the following standing committees:

FINANCE—Henry Dorr, Brainerd; A. G. Bainbridge, Minneapolis; Frank Scoby, Minneapolis; Ed. Schubinsky, Duluth; H. V. Koch, St. Paul; Chas. Erber, St. Paul; E. M. Bentson, Minneapolis.

RESOLUTIONS—Jas. Pratts, Duluth; Wm. Templeman, St. Paul; W. A. Kelsey, Minneapolis; G. P. Darth, Minneapolis; J. P. Gardiner, St. Paul, Frank Griffin, Stillwater; M. J. Cred-dy, Mankato.

ORGANIZATION—G. E. Morrison, Mankato; Ed. Perrot, Duluth; C. E. James, St. Paul; J. M. Fleck, St. Paul; J. H. Ellis, Minneapolis; T. E. Lees, Minneapolis; H. Wilson, Red Wing.

CREDENTIALS—Harry Dix, Minneapolis; Chas. Douglas, St. Paul; Thos. Freshney, Duluth.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS—Ed. Hagerty, Stillwater; E. B. Lott, St. Paul; A. McPherson, Duluth; Chas. E. Sather, Minneapolis; P. E. Quady, St. Paul; Miss Helen Jutten, St. Paul; Fred Allison, Brainerd.

CONSTITUTION—D. B. Kane, Minneapolis; Thos. McCourt, Minneapolis; Jas. McCauley, St. Paul; A. H. Garfield, St. Paul; Henry Pereault, Duluth; John Spuhler, Winona; J. W. Jones, Little Falls.

OFFICERS' REPORTS—Gust Carlson, St. Paul; J. H. Baker, Duluth; J. H. Wilson, St. Paul; C. J. Reller, Minneapolis; Miss Mary Ohatto, Minneapolis; J. M. Gilmore, St. Cloud; W. P. O'Heron, Rochester.

Delegate McEwen moved that the president be authorized to appoint a grievance committee.

Carried, and the president appointed the following: Delegates Wm. Collogan, P. F. Jordan, J. Hample, Ed. Hillar, C. S. Tousley.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

June 8th, 1903.

Convention called to order at 2:00 p. m. by President Neary.

The committee on rules and order of business read the following report, which was concurred in:

Report on Rules and Order of Business.

Little Falls, Minn., June 8, 1903.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-first Convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Your committee on rules and order of business would respectively recommend the following as the order of business for this convention.

Reading of Credentials.

Reading of minutes of last convention.

Reports of Officers.

Reports of Standing Committee.

Reports of Special Committee.

Reports of Organizations, limited to two minutes each.

Communications and Bills.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Election of Officers.

Receipts and Disbursements of Convention.

Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD HAGGERTY,

HELEN JUTTEN,

CHAS. SATHER.

WALTER M'CROSSON,

A. M'PHERSON,

P. E. QUADY,

Committee.

Moved to accept. Report carried.

REPORT OF OFFICERS.

First Vice President H. W. Goetzinger was called to the chair.

President's Report.

President M. E. Neary read his annual report, as follows:

Little Falls, Minn., June 9, 1903.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-first Convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Greeting:

In rendering to you an account of the work in this office during the year just closed, I feel that while there are many things yet to be accomplished, and many reforms that might have been brought about in the past year, yet we have more reason to congratulate ourselves than ever before in the history of our organization. Though we are young in years and experience compared with most other states, yet in point of membership, financial condition and general advancement along the lines for which we are organized we are the equal of all and superior to many.

The numerical progress now being made by the Federation is a source of just pride to ourselves and shows that the aims and objects of the Federation are being appreciated, and meeting with favor of the wage-earners generally. The wage-earner is beginning to appreciate more and more that the old saying—together we stand, divided we fall—is the true motto for labor to observe, and while we are not being educated to this point as fast as some would wish, yet I am satisfied that it is becoming less of a task each year, and the day is not far distant when the wage-earners will go hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder and demand and receive their just share of freedom and enjoyment, as well as toil.

To bring this condition about many of our members differ as to methods and have therefore allied themselves with other movements. In this matter I believe we stand upon the broad principle of freedom of thought and freedom of action, and therefore readily concede the right to join in and contribute to any movement that has for its principles the advancement of the masses. I am favorable to any movement having for its aims and objects the improvement and advancement of the laboring class.

The fond hope of every consistent member is to see all laboring men organized and receiving their just share of what they produce. In making this statement of my position I ask no

member to relinquish ideas and principles that he may hold most dear. Our duty as wage-earners is clear, and while some may differ as to methods, I believe it to be the duty of every man to contribute to the cause in such manner as in his judgment will be most conducive to the end in view, and in accordance with the principles of our organization as enunciated in our preamble. Taking into consideration the many obstacles that have confronted us and the slow growth of other organizations similar to this Federation we have every reason to congratulate ourselves. Having been one of the organizers of the Federation and an observer of its progress, both as a delegate and as an officer I feel that it is necessary for us to be in a position to successfully combat the many combinations of wealth and influence that are shaping themselves for the purpose of fighting labor. To do this we must adopt more strenuous tactics than we have in the past. My experience, though it may not be so wide as some of our national leaders, compels me to differ with some of them as to their views on certain questions. A short time ago there assembled in the city of New Orleans an organization known as the American Manufacturers' Association, whose president took several hours of the convention's time denouncing organized labor, and the association later on by almost an unanimous vote passed resolutions condemning trades unions and providing means to fight them, some of our national officers have seen fit to make light of the matter and claimed only a few disgruntled manufacturers throughout the country were in favor of such action. Since that time this same association has enlisted the sympathy of most of the prominent manufacturers of the country, has organized branches in every state in the union and has a paid representative and organizer in every prominent city in the country. One of the main objects of this association is to secure legislation that will enable to fight organized labor in the court. A powerful lobby is already being organized with thousands of dollars back of it to work at the national capitol and in the legislatures of every state. While this acknowledgement of the power of this association may not meet with the approval of some

men, I believe it is right that we know at this time the true condition, that we may take necessary action and provide means to successfully cope with this association. I am thoroughly convinced that if the Manufacturers' Association undertakes to fight us through political legislation and influence, we as wage earners should attack them with their own weapons, and I am satisfied we will be victorious. Along these lines I believe we should double our efforts and endeavor to thoroughly organize the wage earners. The condition of our treasury and the increased income that would come from newly organized unions and the building up of others will warrant us at this time to place at least one regular organizer in the field. It may be necessary later on to levy a small assessment on the different organizations affiliated, but I am sure the benefits received therefrom would easily overcome any objections there might be to this plan. Brothers it has come to the point that thorough organization is necessary among the wage earners and if we who are already organized and see the benefits of organization do not use the power we have gained . . . this condition about, we are not doing our duty to our fellow wage-earners, who for different reasons have not as yet come into our ranks. The work of organizing during the past year has been carried on with much success, considering the system under which we are working. Up to the present time our funds would not warrant us in keeping an organizer in any one place more than two or three weeks at the most and in a great many cases, we organized unions only to see them lapse and go out of existence after a short time for the want of some one to guide and encourage them after they were organized. This is especially true of the smaller cities. Then again it is hard to get the proper man to leave his employment for two or three weeks to do this organizing. A different result is shown in the city of Winona where Mr. Carver spent six weeks in the past spring and succeeded in organizing fifteen new unions and materially strengthening the older ones almost doubling the membership of some of them. You can readily see the advantage of a regular organizer who after organizing new unions in the smaller cities could visit

them occasionally with very little extra cost to the Federation and thus keep them in shape until such time as they are able to take care of themselves. Brothers, I am satisfied you will make a great mistake if you allow this opportunity to pass without at least trying the experiment of placing a regular organizer in the field. The time is ripe, it will be none too soon to do it immediately upon the adjournment of this convention. At the last convention I was instructed to continue my efforts relative to have the date of the Minnesota State Fair changed so that it would not come in the same week as Labor Day. I accordingly undertook to make arrangements for a meeting between the old committee of this Federation and the state fair management. At that time I was given to understand that the matter would be probably settled without any conference. Later on I was informed that the 1903 fair would be held in the week preceding Labor Day, which is, I believe satisfactory to the Federation. At the convention held in the city of Red Wing in 1900, I recommended that the proceedings of the convention be printed immediately after adjournment, and from past experiences I am convinced that if we are to print them and receive any benefit therefrom it is the only method. It is simply a waste of time and money to print the proceedings of the convention from two to six months after adjournment. I believe that if we mean anything and have any confidence in our action at conventions the proceedings should be placed in the hands of all members as soon as possible. The proceedings of the Red Wing convention was placed in the hands of all members six weeks after the adjournment of the convention at a cost of about \$75.00. I am of the opinion that if the matter is left entirely in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer that the proceedings can be placed in the hands of every member within thirty days after adjournment. The report of the Federation Council will give you a better and a more complete report in reference to legislation than I can attempt, as this matter was entirely in their hands. One of the fundamental principles of the Federation, and in fact all branches of organized labor is the securing of a shorter work day.

The more successful we are in organizing the more successful we will be in shortening the work day. All well organized branches of labor are working under the eight-hour system. This is especially true in the larger cities where all of the building trades and a great many others work but eight hours a day. The eight-hour day is becoming recognized as the universal workday, and there is no reason why it should not be adopted in the smaller as well as the larger cities.

In all the cities where the Federation has planted the seed of organization it has resulted in mutually shortening the workday for many wage-earners, besides securing many other improvements in their condition. In a great many places where organizations are unknown among the working people the old system of working from ten to twelve hours per day at a bare existing wage is still in vogue. This condition only goes to show that if the wage-earners are to wait and depend upon the philanthropy of the employing classes and other societies and organizations to better their conditions they will be badly deceived. Experience is a good teacher and it has taught us that if we desire to better our condition it can only be brought about through organizations formed for our own mutual protection.

From present indications there seems little prospect for securing any change in the system of employing inmates of the penal institutions of the state. The Federation has at different times proposed several methods whereby these people could be employed so that there would be no competition against free labor, but for some reason or other it seems impossible for our representatives in the legislature or the officers in charge of these institutions to look at it in the right light.

An attempt has been made to have the inmates of the Stillwater prison make only enough shoes to provide for themselves and the inmates of the other state institutions, and if this would not require all of the time of the inmates that they be employed in the manufacture of twine.

This would bring them in less competition with the free labor of the state than any other industry that could be carried on inside the prison. The objection to this system was that

if the output of the shoe industry was limited to this extent the twine industry would not provide employment enough for the surplus labor. To offset this argument a report comes from the Stillwater prison that in order to meet the demand for twine the convicts are required to work from one to three hours extra each day. From this report it would appear that the Stillwater prison was being conducted as a money-making institution for the punishment of crime. I would recommend that this convention adopt some definite and practical plan that we as the people most interested, may go before the public and demand that it be put into effect.

In my last report I called the attention of the delegates to the action of several of the western state federations seeking a closer affiliation and a more concentrated action among the wage-earners among the Western and Middle states along the lines of legislation and organization.

I am still of the firm belief that a great amount of good could be accomplished by closer affiliation and an exchange of delegates. There is no organization that is perfect, and by getting the best points and information from organizations similar to our own, we would be able to bring the Federation to a higher point of perfection. There are many other questions that might be discussed in this report, but I do not desire to impose on your patience. No doubt many other ideas and suggestions will come from other sources and due consideration should be given to all. You will have submitted to you the reports of the secretary-treasurer and the federation council, which will tell the history of the year's work. I have therefore refrained from going into these matters in this report. My relations with Secretary-Treasurer McEwen and the Federation Council have always been pleasant and at this time I extend to them my most sincere thanks for their uniform kindness and the prompt manner in which they have always acted on matters between them and myself. To the band of unselfish workers who have sacrificed time and money in the interest of new organizations, I extend my most hearty thanks. To these tireless men is due a large share of the credit for the present condition of the Federation. If it were

not for the voluntary services of these men the Federation today would not occupy the commanding position it does in the labor movement of this country.

The transaction of business is now before us, and let us hope that the feelings of good fellowship and friendship which have existed in the past will prevail in the future, that our hands will always be joined for the good of our grand organization.

Brothers, the time and opportunity is ours. Let us show to the people of the city of Little Falls and the State of Minnesota that the working people are capable of legislating for themselves and that we are the backbone and bulwark of the industrial world and the promoters of peace and happiness among men. The trades union movement is practically new to most citizens of this beautiful and industrious city; let us, therefore, by our actions while guests of her hospitable people assure them that their confidence in us has not been misplaced and that we know how to appreciate the extended hand of good fellowship.

M. E. NEARY, President.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Little Falls, Minn., June 8, '03.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-first Convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, greeting:—

I have the honor to submit herewith a complete report of the work of the State Federation of Labor for the fiscal year just closed, in the office of the secretary-treasurer.

Never in the history of our Federation have we been able to report such a marvellous growth of the labor movement in this state. It has indeed been a bountiful year for trade unionism. There is a waiting field for us in almost every city of the state. Trade unionism, as represented by the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, permeates the very air. Go where you will, where ever workingmen are employed and the great majority of them are eager for organization. The only question with them is how to go about it. The revenue of this Federation has never been sufficient to permit us to send

organizers to every community where good could be done.

Wherever we have done work, it has been thorough and complete, and the very best results have accrued to the workers through organization. In the early days it was necessary for an organizer to do considerable propaganda work before he could succeed in interesting the workingmen in organization, but times have changed since then. Some very practical lessons in the necessity of organization are given to the wage earner almost every minute of the day. The thoughtful worker, when looking about him, can see but little in the world of business that is not the result of united effort. On one side is the organization of capital, powerful and today almost perfect. On the other is the organization of labor, growing in power and influence, but still in a state of infancy. Capital is undergoing some experiences in organization, the magnitude and achievements of which are most wonderful. Its path in organization has been progressive. It started out on the association plan of organization. Under this plan a schedule of prices was agreed upon, and a fine was imposed upon any member who violated the terms of the schedule. But little attention was paid to cheapening the cost of production, and the people suffered greatly because of the increased prices of products controlled by members of such associations. Treachery and distrust, however, soon disbanded this form of organization. Later the primitive trust was formed. Some attention was given to cheapening the cost of production, but there followed no decrease in the selling price to the people. This form of organization excited the wrath of the people, until a number of state legislatures and Congress passed some stringent anti-trust laws, many of which were never enforced. Unfriendly legislation rather than discouraging capital in organization only seemed to stimulate it, with the result that an entirely new form of organization was perfected. This latter, which is known as the "Community of Interests" plan, is the most perfect, and apparently the most profitable ever tried. The seeming conservative policy of the great corporations operating under this plan has had a surprisingly quieting affect upon the people. This is particularly noticeable in communities where its

predecessors were very arbitrary in their methods.

The United States Steel Corporation, perhaps the greatest ever organized on the "Community of Interests" plan, has practically absolute control of the iron and steel market of the United States. It owns the iron mines on the richest ranges in America. It owns the railroads, ore docks, steamships, smelting works, steel works and iron factories through which the iron is taken. Its position gives it control over millions of wage earners, and while it deals with them in a friendly manner, the fact that it is so powerful; that so many men depend entirely upon it for existence, and that the greatest share of the earnings go to the stockholders, while the wages of the workingmen are no higher than they were under any other period of prosperity, gives the thoughtful student good reason to believe that the workingman is entitled to a protective organization to cope with the powerful organization on the other side.

It is the large organizations of capital, commonly called trusts, that are attracting the attention of wage earners towards organization also. They are helping to make the labor movement a popular movement. The middle man who does not today, looks with much hope to the organization of labor. It is the only organization in a position to defend the people from the encroachment of monopoly. While it is yet in its infancy, its future policy cannot now be well defined, but as occasions arise it will be able to meet them, and its purpose and methods will be so broad that it will bring to its support the liberty-loving men everywhere.

The labor movement of Minnesota is organized on progressive lines. Because of this it is enjoying a splendid growth which is evident from the following report of the receipts and expenses for the year just closed:

RECEIPTS.

Minneapolis.

1 Barbers' Union, July	\$6 19
2 Bindery Girls' Union, July.	16 56
3 Bookbinders' Union, July.	6 66
4 Bartenders' Union	5 50
5 Building Trades Council.	4 00
6 Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	9 84
7 Bag Factory Workers' Union, disbanded	2 40
8 Brewers & Malsters' Union, No. 103	3 60

9 Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 205, July	7 20	64 Baggage and Expressmen's Union	3 00
10 Blacksmiths' Union, No. 73	1 11	65 Waiters' Union (suspended), July 31, '02.....	.....
11 Butchers' Union, No. 83, suspended .....	.....	66 Furniture Helpers' Union (suspended) .....	.....
12 Bakers' Union, No. 222, July	9 60	67 Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, July....	21 21
13 Boot & Shoe Repairers' Union, July	11 75	68 Flour Mill Employes No. 2, July	46 28
14 Carpenters and Joiners' Union, July	145 83	69 Broom Makers' Union....	1 74
15 Cigarmakers' Union, July..	12 00	174 Bill Posters' Union, April, '04	5 51
16 Coopers' Union No. 62, July	6 21	175 Machinists' Union No. 477	6 00
17 Coopers' Union No. 22, July	24 00	178 Millwrights' Union, July..	15 03
18 Cooper Machine Workers' Union No. 75, July.....	9 60	191 Flat Building Janitors' Union	3 32
19 Carriage Workers' Union	4 62	192 Team Drivers' Union No. 206	4 60
20 Stationary Engineers' Union No. 34, July.....	10 26	194 Commercial Artists' Ass'n No. 10064, Jan. '04.....	2 44
21 Electrical Workers' Union	11 70	195 Furriers' Union No. 10793..	1 90
22 Federal Labor Union, July	9 75	196 Textile Workers' Union, July	3 10
23 Stationary Firemen's Union No. 29	6 60	197 Office Employees' Union..	1 60
24 Flour Loaders' Union.....	8 73	199 B. of Railway Carmen No. 112, Aff. \$1.00.....	1 00
25 Firemen's Ben. & Protective Ass'n	33 90	203 Building Laborers' Union No. 10089, July.....	8 50
26 Glaziers & Glassworkers' Union, July	11 58	206 Elevator Constructors' Union, July	1 60
27 Horseshoers' Union	2 61	207 Linseed Oil Men's Union, July	1 84
28 Hack & Cab Drivers' Union July	3 87	208 Laundry Drivers, July....	1 60
29 Janitors & Elevator Operators	2 44	209 Retail Saleswomen, July..	4 00
30 Lathers' Union, suspended .....	.....	210 Upholsterers, July, '04....	6 36
31 Laundry Workers' Union, suspended .....	.....	211 Electrical Workers' Union No. 242, July.....	2 50
32 Musicians' Union	22 50	214 Beer Drivers' Union, July..	3 70
33 Machinists Union No. 91..	26 46	215 Cooks' Alliance No. 168, July	2 05
34 Mineral & Soda Bottlers' Union	1 20	224 Typographical Union, July	10 96
35 Metal Polishers & Brass Workers, suspended ....	.....	223 I. A. of Railway Clerks, July	1 75
36 Plasterers' Union, July....	12 72	225 Saw Mill Workers, July....	2 50
37 Pressmen's Union, Oct. '03	9 25	228 Machinists' Helpers No. 10221, July	1 75
38 Pressfeeders' Union, Oct. 31, '01 .....	.....	4 Bartenders' Union, July....	5 50
39 Plumbers' Union No. 15....	18 00	229 Stonecutters' Union, July..	2 20
40 Packers & Nailers' Union	23 43		
41 Plumbers' Laborers' Union	6 60		
42 Painters and Decorators' Union, July	77 95		
43 Photo Engravers' Union..	2 88		
44 Stonemasons' Union (withdrawn)	19 35		
45 Sheet Metal Workers.....	.....	
46 Steamfitters' Union	4 68		
47 Structural Iron Workers, July 31, '02.....	11 70		
48 Retail Salesmen's Ass'n, July	12 00		
49 Servant Girls' Union.....	1 05		
50 Steamfitters' Helpers' Union, July	5 70		
51 Tailors' Union, July.....	36 00		
52 Team Owners' Union, July, 1902	27 27		
53 Woodworkers' Union	3 33		
54 Dressmakers' Union	15 75		
55 Trade and Labor Council, July	10 00		
56 Union Label League.....	.....	
57 Hoisting Enginers' Union, July	4 53		
58 House Movers' Union.....	75		
59 Theatrical Stage Employes' Union	5 73		
60 Jewelry Workers' Union, July	3 72		
61 Suspender Workers' Union No. 9480	56		
62 Stone Quarreymen's Union	9 39		
63 Truck Drivers' Union.....	2 70		

RECEIPTS.

St. Paul.

70 Barbers' Union, July	4 00
71 Bakers' Union	11 40
72 Bookbinders' Union, July....	8 88
73 Brewery Workers' Union, suspended.	
74 Bricklayers' Union, suspended.	
75 Carpenters' Union	48 00
76 Cigarmakers' Union (withdrawn).	
77 Coopers' Union	3 84
78 Engineers' Union, July.....	10 86
79 Stationery Firemen's Union, suspended.	
80 Hack and Cab Drivers' Union .....	.....
81 Machinists' Union No. 112..	21 50
82 Musicians' Union	13 98
83 Plumbers' Union No. 34, July	7 92
84 Sheet Metal Workers' Union July	7 08
85 Stage Employees Union.....	5 25
86 Structural Iron Workers' Union	2 25
87 Trade and Labor Assembly, June	10 00
88 Tailors' Union, suspended.	
89 Typographical Union	37 50
90 Typographia No. 13.....	1 35
90 Electrical Workers' Union,	

July	14 37
92 Leather Workers' Union.	
93 Waiters' Union	1 86
94 Pressmen's Union	4 50
95 Painters and Decorations' Union	17 10
96 Machinists' Union No. 459..	12 00
97 Cooks' Alliance No. 271, July	5 52
98 Boot and Shoe Workers No. 281	6 75
99 Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, July	3 24
177 N. W. Furriers' Union, July	6 70
179 Expressmen's Union, July..	9 87
179 Retail Salesmen's Union, J'y	21 10
202 Retail Salesladies, Union, July	4 79
204 Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 295, July.....	5 50
213 Brotherhood of Ry. Car-men, July	5 50
217 Fur Dressers' Union	2 20
218 Plasters' Union No. 32, July	2 80
222 Blacksmith's Union, July..	2 80
230 Butchers' Union No. 114....	3 58
231 Railway Clerks	2 50
232 Dressmakers' No. 2.....	2 50
233 Boot and Shoe Workers No. 319	2 50

RECEIPTS.**Duluth.**

100 Bakers' Union, suspended.	
101 Butchers Union No. 12, July	\$ 3 60
102 Building Trades Council, July	4 00
103 Builders' Laborers Union....	12 78
104 Carpenters' Union, July....	46 20
105 Cigarmakers' Union, July..	15 00
106 Cooks and Waiters' Union, July	4 80
107 Retail Clerks' Union.....	4 20
108 Electrical Workers' Union..	5 01
109 Grain Trimmers' Union, July	1 92
110 Harbor Cooks' Union, dis-banded.	
111 Longshoremens' Union, No 12	15 48
112 Lumber Pilers' Union, July..	13 70
113 Lathers' Union	1 41
114 Musicians' Union, July.....	6 15
115 Plumbers Union, July.....	3 39
116 Stage Employes' Union.	
117 Stone Masons' Union, Feb '04	6 00
118 Steam Fitters' Union.....	75
119 Trades and Labor Assembly	5 00
120 Tailors' Union, July.....	6 00
121 Typographical Union, July..	9 75
122 Machinists Union	6 60
123 Leather Workers' Union....	4 05
124 Team Owners' Union, July..	4 32
125 Team Drivers' Union, July..	10 50
126 Licensed Tugmen's Protec-tive Association	11 14
212 Duluth Painters, No. 106, J'y	5 50
127 Duluth Stationery Firemen, July	1 75
216 Duluth Plasters' Union, July	1 51
218 Duluth Timers' Union, July	1 81
226 Duluth Pattern Makers, July	1 48
227 Duluth Barbers' Union No. 67	2 50

RECEIPTS.**St. Cloud.**

129 Team Drivers Union, July	\$ 2 11
130 Cigarmakers' Union, July..	5 94
131 Carpenters' Union	6 24
132 Granite Cutters Union, J'y	10 50
133 Granite Polishers, July..	1 83
134 Painters and Decorators..	1 00

128 St. Cloud Trades and Labor Assembly	1 00
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RECEIPTS.**Red Wing.**

150 Clerks' Union	
151 Federated Union	
152 Stoneware Potters	\$ 3 06

Albert Lea.

Federated Labor Union, J'y	\$ 2 20
Bartenders' Union, July..	1 51

Hastings.

Flour Mill Employes.....	\$ 2 02
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Brainerd.

135 Blacksmith's Union	\$ 1 90
157 Trade and Labor Assembly July	2 00
158 Carpenters' Union, July..	5 10
159 Machinists' Helpers, July..	13 60
220 B. of Ry Carmen, July..	4 93

Rochester.

153 Carpenters' Union, July..	\$ 4 17
154 Painters and Decorators.	
155 Cigarmakers' Union, July	3 60
156 Retail Clerks' Union,	3 24
172 Bricklayers' Union, July..	3 12

Little Falls.

189 Retail Clerks Union, July..	\$ 2 50
190 Saw Mill Workers' Union	25 63
235 Team Drivers	1 45

Stillwater.

169 Saw Mill Workers' Union, So. Stillwater, July....	\$29 42
170 Carpenters' Union	8 10
171 Saw Mill Workers' Union..	77 14
180 Retail Slerks' Union	9 52
181 Engineers' Union	6 82
182 Shop and City Employes..	1 93
Stonemasons	4 44
167 Flour Mill Employees No. 22, July	2 89
168 Laborers' Protective Ass'n., July	4 60
187 Building Trades Council..	1 00

RECEIPTS.**Winona.**

137 Builders and Bridgemen's Union, July	\$1 96
138 Brotherhood of Ry. Car-men, July	2 17
139 Sheet Metal Workers No. 232, July	1 54
140 Barbers' Union, July.....	1 98
141 Bricklayers' Union, July..	84
142 Blacksmiths' Union	2 87
143 Cigarmakers' Union	1 20
144 Retail Clerks' Union.....	6 80
145 Iron Molders' Union, July.	1 45
146 Plumbers' Union	1 00
147 Typographical Union	1 80
148 Carpenters' Union	6 51
149 Painters and Decorators' Union, July	4 32
173 Machinists' Union	4 84
234 Carriage Workers' Union.	4 33

DISBURSEMENTS.**Voucher.—June 9.**

1 Albert Spring, rent of type-writer	\$2 50
2 W. E. McEwen, convention expenses	30 00
3 W. Tunell, assistant secre-tary	10 00
4 M. E. Neary, convention ex-penses	30 00
5 Clara R. Mills, stenographer	3 00
6 George H. Shaw, organizing at St. Paul	25 00

7 A. W. Turner, organizing Minneapolis bill posters..	5 00
8 Louis Hansen, organizing at Stillwater	12 80
9 Seipel & Huntley, printing.	14 75

Mankato.

136 Painters and Decorators.	
161 Carpenters' Union, July...	4 86
162 Tailors' Union	96
163 Cigarmakers' Union	1 78
164 Trades and Labor Council	1 00
160 Steam Engineers, July....	2 04
185 Typographical Union	1 68

RECEIPTS.

184 Teamsters' Union, July...	3 38
186 Bricklayers and Plasters..	5 38
220 Woodworkers' Union	4 39
183 Machinists' Union No. 144	2 71
205 Carpenters' Union	\$ 1 00

Hibbing.

July	\$3 10
165 Teamsters' Union, July...	4 10
166 Bricklayers, Plasterers and	
10 J. L. Hughes, secretary, con-	50 00
tingent fund for con....	
11 M. E. Neary, organizing at	15 69
Little Falls	
12 W. E. McEwen, organizing	25 00
at Little Falls	
13 Remington Typewriter Co.,	4 45
repairs	
14 M. E. Neary, Del. to E. E.	4 00
convention	
15 W. E. McEwen, Del. to E. E.	20 00
convention	
16 E. Haggerty, organizing at	25 00
Stillwater	
17 W. E. McEwen, postage to	10 00
November 1	
18 W. E. McEwen, salary June	125 00
10 to Nov. 10.....	
19 American Bonding Co., sec-	3 75
retary-treasurer	
20 G. H. Becker, legislative	54 00
work—3 weeks	
21 J. H. Carver, organizing at	25 00
Minneapolis	
22 G. H. Becker, legislative	18 00
work—1 week	
23 Seipel & Huntley, printing.	22 25
24 G. H. Becker, legislative	18 00
work—1 week	
25 J. H. Carver, organizing at	16 30
Mankato	
26 J. H. Carver, organizing at	7 50
Minneapolis	
27 M. E. Neary, legislative wk.	9 40
28 J. P. Dahin, organizing at	5 00
Brainerd	
29 G. H. Becker, legislative	36 00
work—2 weeks	
30 G. H. Becker, legislative	36 00
work—2 weeks	
31 W. E. McEwen, salary	124 39
March 10, \$100; postage,	
etc., \$24.39	
32 G. H. Becker, legislative	54 00
work—3 weeks	
33 G. H. Becker, legislative	36 00
work—2 weeks	
34 G. H. Becker, legislative	24 00
work—1 1-3 weeks	
35 J. H. Carver, organizing at	159 00
Winona	
36 A. W. Turner, organizing at	15 00
Minneapolis	
37 H. P. Stickling, organizing	5 00
at St. Cloud	

38 Whitehead & Houg Co.,	
badges	43 75
39 Merritt & Hector	13 50
40 W. E. McEwen, salary, etc..	98 00
41 St. Paul Sales Ladies, re-	
fund	1 00

Total\$1,237 03

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Expenses of Rochester con-	
vention	\$75 50
Amount expended for organiz-	
ing	341 29
Secretary-treasurer's salary...	300 00
Postage, express, telegrams,	
stationery	57 39
Printing	50 50
Legislative expenses	285 40
Amount forwarded to Federa-	
tion Council	50 00
Delegates to Employer & Em-	
ployee Convention	24 00
Secretary-treasurer's bond and	
typewriter repairs	8 20
Badges	43 75
Refund to St. Paul Salesladies	1 00

SUMMARY OF FINANCES.

The entire report may be summarized as follows:

Receipts.

Balance reported at Rochester	\$721 80
Receipts for the year from all	
sources	1,823 22
Total receipts	\$2,545 02

Expenditures.

Disbursements for the year...	\$1,237 03
Balance in treasury at this re-	
port	1,307 99
Total	\$2,545 02
The above balance is deposited	
in the American Exchange	
Bank of Duluth. I have cer-	
tified check for balance in	
bank	\$1,200 00
Cash in my possession.....	107 99
Total	\$1,307 99

NEW AFFILIATED UNIONS.

The following unions affiliated during the year:

Minneapolis.

Janitors and Elevator Operators, I. A of Railway Clerks, Mineral and Soda Bottlers' Union, Saw Mill Workers' Union, Flat Janitors' Union, Machinists' Helpers, Team Drivers' Union No. 206, Bartenders' Union, Commercial Artists' Union, Stone Cutters' Union, Furriers' Union, Textile Workers' Union, Office Employes Union, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Building Laborers' Union, Elevator Constructors' Union, Linseed Oil Men's Union, Laundry Drivers' Union, Saleswomen's Union, Upholsters' Union, Electrical Workers' Union No. 292, Beer Drivers' Union, Cooks Alliance, Typographical Union.

St. Paul.

Retail Salesladies' Union, Dressmakers' Union, Boot and Shoe Workers' union No. 295, Boot and Shoe Workers' No. 319. Brotherhood of Railway Car-men No. 118, Plasters' Union No. 20, Barbers' Union, Blacksmith's Union, Railway Clerks, Butchers' Union.

Albert Lea.

Federal Labor Union, Bartenders' Union.

Duluth.

Licensed Tugmen's Protective As-sociation No. 1, Pattern Makers' Un-ion, Painters and Decorators, Union, Barbers' Union, Stationery Firemen's Union, Plasters' Union, Tinnners' Union.

Hibbing.

Carpenters' Union.

Little Falls.

Saw Mill Workers' Union, Retail Clerks' Union, Teamsters' Union.

St. Cloud.

Team Drivers' Union, Painters and Decorators' Union, Trade and Labor Council.

Brainerd.

Blacksmith's Union, Machinists' Helpers, Brotherhood of Railway Car-men.

Mankato.

Painters and Decorators' Union, Ci-garmakers' Union, Flour Mill Employ-es, Laborers' Protective, Building Trades Council.

Winona.

Builders and Bridgemen's Union No. 180, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Sheet Metal Workers No. 232, Retail Clerks' Union, Iron Molders' Union, Machinists' Union, Carriage Workers.

Stillwater.

Retail Clerks' Union, Engineers' Un-ion, Shop and City Employes Union, Machinists' Union, Teamsters' Union, Typographical Union, Bricklayers' Un-ion, Woodworkers' Union.

Hastings.

Flour Mill Employes.
Total 75.

GENERAL FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Ever since this Federation adopted the per capita tax plan of creating a revenue there has been a gradual in-crease in its income. This will be noted by the following comparisons:

Receipts from unions reported at

Winona, 1898	\$ 292 92
Duluth, 1899	474 87
Red Wing, 1900	629 41
Mankato, 1901	912 38
Rochester, 1902	1,130 66
Little Falls, 1903	1,823 22

Comparisons of Expenditures re-ported at:

Winona, 1898	\$ 180 10
Duluth, 1899	487 52
Red Wing, 1900	359 81
Mankato, 1901	745 30
Rochester, 1902	1,095 22
Little Falls, 1903	1,237 03

Number of new unions organized and affiliated as reported at the several conventions, by and through the ef-forts of the officers and organizers of the Federation:

Winona, 1898	9
Duluth, 1899	12
Red Wing, 1900	18
Mankato, 1901	39
Rochester, 1902	62
Little Falls, 1903.....	75

Summary of Union's Standing.

Number of unions on the books of the State Federation:

No. Paid to July 31, 1903.....	231
No. Paid to July 31, 1903.....	153
No. Paid to April 30, 1903.....	39
No. Paid to Jan. 31, 1903	9
No. Paid to Oct. 31, 1902	4
No. more than 1 year in arrears subject to suspension	21
No. disbanded	2
No. withdrawn	2
Total	231

Organization.

More money was expended for or-ganization during the past year than at any previous time. I believe that the expenditure was justified, when we consider that through our efforts some heretofore unorganized cities are now regarded as strong trade union centers. In 1895 this Federation met in the City of Winona. At that time there was not a single union in that city. There are thirty strong and progressive or-ganizations there today, and our or-ganizer, Mr. Carver of Minneapolis, but recently completed the organiza-tion of thirteen of them. At Manka-to in 1902 there was talk of asking our convention not to meet in that city as the workingmen were contented,

and our convention would only tend to stir up strife. Mankato did not have a trade union then. Today there are no less than fifteen live and active unions with two central bodies—A Trade and Labor Assembly, and a Building Trades Council. Mr. Carver also rendered valuable services in Mankato. The local organizer there, Garfield E. Morrison, is very active in organizing new unions. Stillwater was ably looked after by Edward Haggerty, the local organizer. Mr. Haggerty has added several strong unions to the local movement at Stillwater. Henry P. Stickling of St. Cloud has done some good work in that city, and there is a field there for much more good work. John P. Dahin of Brainerd has worked unselfishly at Brainerd for the Federation. Brainerd can well be called one of the best organized cities in the state. C. E. James of St. Paul was appointed almost too late to render the services that he was capable of, but when he went to work he did so with a vigor that had a telling effect. Organizers Carver and Turner have been faithful workers in Minneapolis. Mr. Turner also did valiant work in Albert Lea. I secured a union in Hastings through correspondence with the aid of Bro. Finley, president of Flour Mill Workers' National union. I also corresponded with the Millers of Anoka and Faribault in the hope that we might induce them to affiliate, but as I received no answer to my letters, I presume that they were not ready to take the matter up. Organizer Henry Steen of Winona secured the affiliation of several unions, and we are indebted to him for much work there.

There are five unions at Crookston that should affiliate with the Federation. I have made repeated efforts to induce them to affiliate but without success. It will be necessary for an organizer of the Federation to visit Crookston before much can be expected in connection with the Federation. There is a splendid field for organization in the territory north of Duluth, and I believe with President Neary that an organizer should be sent there at once.

Our work during the past few years in the field of organization has fully demonstrated the necessity and usefulness of a state federation of labor in this state. Many unions owe their

existence to the Federation, and several cities would have not been able to accomplish anything in organization without the support of the Federation. This Federation has two distinct duties to perform. It must continue the work of organization so well begun until every city in the state is completely organized. It must perfect plans, and carry on a campaign whereby it shall become much easier to secure the enactment of laws for the relief of labor. To do both of these well its officers will have their hands full.

Too much can not be said and done at this convention to prepare for the work of organization for the coming year. Had I my way I would spend more time of the convention on this subject than any other. It is the all-important matter before this meeting, and it should not be neglected. As I said before, thousands of the unorganized workers of this state are patiently waiting for us to carry to them the gospel of trade unionism. It is our sacred duty to go to them. The birth of new economic conditions, created by the trusts, brings with it the demand for organization among the wage earners. Trusts have, by increasing the cost of living, and at the same time keeping wages stationary, if not reducing them, compelled the workingman to seek protection in organization. They have awakened him from his pleasant slumbers of security, they have taught him that unity of effort is vitally essential to his well-being, aye, that it is essential to his very existence as a free man.

With a zeal which might prove beneficial to humanity were it exerted in a better cause, trust advocates try to show the workingman what superlatively beautiful things they are, and how they are calculated to promote his interests.

They are wasting breath. A few visits to the butchers' or grocers' shops will do more to convince the workingman of the real meaning of the trusts to him, than all the graceful rhetoric or subtle logic their ablest exponents can advance. The trusts' motto is economy in production, and even though it results in a diminution of prosperity for the workingman.

They are not very sensitive on that point; it seemingly is no concern of theirs. But let them ponder and weigh current events. The result of the anthracite coal strike should have taught

them a lesson it would be well for them not to forget—that, in the final test, the supreme power inheres not in the classes, but in the masses.

Is not there something as silly as well as impotent in the efforts which many employers, such as those represented by D. M. Parry, make to disrupt labor organizations? They will not or cannot see that they are chiefly responsible for the formation of organized labor bodies, because they have brought about conditions which compel men to organize. They cannot deny the fundamental right of labor to organize, yet on every possible occasion they seek to destroy labor organizations. They would render inoperative the law of cause and effect. Let them pause. If labor organizations are not suited to their taste let them remove the causes that lead to organization.

The supreme aim of organized society is to make reason and justice govern human affairs. It is true that society, to some extent, is still distrustful of the labor movement, owing to its newness; but its welfare will best be served by winning public favor, and the labor unions to gain that favor must merit it. This view, I am sure, is supported by every true man in the labor movement, but it is incumbent upon them to not only disavow any sympathy with lawlessness, but to convince the entire membership that it is really not approved by organized labor.

It is not my purpose to make a lawyer's plea for the union, to emphasize its good points and hide its weaknesses. The labor movement possesses such elements of strength that its deficiencies can be candidly admitted in order that they may be the sooner corrected.

As organized labor gains in power and strength, and gains in experience it tends to conservatism. Its occasional rashness is but the evidence of crudeness; and the hard and stern conditions confronting it can be relied upon to keep it within bounds. The problems which trade unions raise are but the problems of democracy. Where people try to assert and govern themselves there is trouble at first. The simplest condition is despotism, political or industrial. It just consists in allowing someone else to decide for you what is best for yourself. Democracy is the stormy sea over which the bark of humanity must sail. Better progress under difficulties than the dead calm of subjection.

The trade union movement is an aggressive as well as a progressive movement. So much is expected of it, that there is every reason to be cautious in every undertaking. There is more to lose today than there was a few years ago. The attainments of trade unionism have been so great, and I may say rapid, that one foolish blunder is capable of having a very decrying effect. It then becomes our duty in organizing new unions to be very particular in our advice as to the methods they should pursue. Let the newer unions profit by the experiences of those that have failed in the past. Our best school is the school of experience. The trade unions have certainly had some trying ones, and while they have come out of most of them very creditably, the stronger we grow the more necessity is there for caution. Let our watchword continue to be "Toilers Organize." "Toilers Organize." Let us take up the cudgel with a renewed energy, and carry out the important work intrusted to us with a sincerity of purpose such as that which prompted the fathers of our movement when it was launched upon the world.

Strikes and Boycotts.

It was once said, and I believe some political economist in a text book defines a trade union, "as an organization of wage-earners formed for the purpose of striking." Indeed, at this late day too many people still have that erroneous idea. The history of our movement bears out the statement that wherever labor is well organized there are the least number of strikes. No labor organization cares about entering a strike, any more than a nation glories in going to war, for a strike is but an industrial war. But strikes sometimes become necessary, and when they do, we say strike and strike hard. There are some things worse than a strike, and one of them is a depressed manhood. Minnesota, with its numerous labor organizations, has been indeed fortunately free from many strikes during the past year. The governor of this state in his message to the legislature laid particular stress upon this fact, and attributed it to the wise and cautious policy of our labor organizations. There have been several small strikes during the year. In most cases the difficulties were settled amicably and in favor of the unions. In but two instances was lawlessness resorted to, and then it was not defi.

nately established that union men were responsible for it. However, it is the duty of organized labor to declare itself as being unalterably opposed to any violation of law. From an economic standpoint it is unwise. Physical force is inconsistent with the benevolent spirit of the labor movement, and if successfully employed in a single instance would be emulated by other workmen and lead them to rely upon it, rather than the moral strength of their cause. A movement dignified by exalted aims and inspired by the brotherhood spirit would soon degenerate into a mob if it depended upon brute force as a means. The provocation to use force is intense under the trying circumstances of a strike, the same as it is among ordinary citizens when their sense of justice is outraged; but to indulge in it would justify the antagonism of society, and society is compelled to protect itself against aggressions.

There has been a marked change in the methods of working a boycott against an unfair firm in recent years. The boycott as formerly used could never be expected to become a popular weapon of labor in a country like America. There are different ways of working a boycott, and the most effective one is a silent one. The boycott is an extreme weapon, and should never be used except in extreme cases, when everything else has failed, and then only when popular opinion will bear you out. The public wants to be right. It is for fair play, and its sympathy is usually with the side that is in the right, and whose grievance is fully justified. The boycott when rightly used is not un-American. Our forefathers boycotted British tea, and they became lawless also, and dumped it into Boston Harbor. We have a better substitute for the boycott—

The Union Label.

This harmless weapon can be made so powerful as to wreck the most unfair firm in the most fair manner. If every labor unionist was true to his trust, and would purchase only the products that bear the union label, he would end one half of the strikes that occur before they were inaugurated. The union label is a guarantee that goods were not made in an unhealthy sweatshop or a filthy tenement house. It is a guarantee that fair paid labor made them. It means that the labor

employed upon them are not on strike. All that is necessary for any member of a trade union to do is to call for them. Your merchant keeps what you want, and when unfair institutions find that labor, the great consumer, does not buy anything except that which bears the union label, he will soon get right with his labor. There is not much use in elaborating upon this strong weapon before a body of union men, except to urge you always bear it in mind, and keep it constantly before the people. Remember the label. Don't be inconsistent union men. Employ union labor on your garments and everything else.

The Get Together Policy.

The stronger we grow, the more the sentiment among even large employers seems to grow in favor of arbitration. American sentiment is not in favor of compulsory arbitration, but we have always stood as a body in favor of voluntary arbitration. It has been our policy from the very conception of our movement. I have always entertained the belief that much of the friction between employer and employe was due to the fact that they did not understand each other's disposition. They have drawn farther apart as questions involving their relationship to each other have arisen instead of seeking a mutually fair and acceptable solution through full, frank and candid discussion of the subjects.

It is proper that the American workmen should have a voice in fixing the terms of his employment and compensation. It is his right; and it is perfectly natural that he should be disposed to exercise that right and be unwilling to surrender it.

The growth of our corporations make it impossible for each employe of a large corporation to be heard, as an individual, in discussing questions affecting his employment. It is necessary, therefore, that the employes be represented by their associates chosen for that purpose. Some employers have yielded this point with very poor grace; some have stubbornly refused to yield it at all; but the number who recognize the right of the employe to be representatives, just as the stockholder is represented by the directors, and the directors by the manager, is steadily and rapidly growing larger.

Experience teaches us that where the representatives of the owners of the

property and the representatives of the employes have joined in an effort to arrive at a fair understanding, it has generally been reached, and having been reached, has been followed by more cordial, pleasant and mutually beneficial relationships than before existed. It naturally follows that under these relationships there is much less likelihood of differences arising, and that, if they do arise, they are more easily adjusted than would otherwise be the case.

Any agency which operates to bring employer and employe into closer relations of business confidence; which encourages frank dealings between the two in connection with which certain rights of both, which ought to be inalienable, are recognized and respected, is an agency for good and should be cordially supported by all who believe in the principles of American liberty and all who desire to see and to enjoy industrial peace.

If all men would practice the spirit of the Golden Rule, there would be no industrial warfare. Unfortunately there are many who are not ready to adopt that rule. Under certain conditions warfare between nations is fully justified, and when these occur it would be unpardonable for a nation to hesitate to declare and vigorously wage war.

Under certain conditions industrial warfare is justifiable. Industrial war should not be declared until all reasonable and proper efforts to effect peaceable settlement have been exhausted; but when the conditions become unbearable industrial war or industrial bondage must follow.

Labor, through organization, has arisen to higher planes in dealing with these matters and will rise still higher. The relations between employer and employe, if long maintained, are naturally attended with some feeling of sentiment, but the relations, be they of long or short duration, are, after all, simply business relations and every principle of business integrity should be carefully observed in connection therewith.

The value of understandings between the employer and employe has been recognized by a large number of earnest, thinking and influential men on both sides of this question. This Federation should encourage it at all times.

Propoganda Work.

I have long been a believer in the idea that the trade unions should carry on a campaign of education, even outside of their ranks. Even the most humble mechanic today requires more or less of an education. Up-to-date methods require of the ordinary tradesman a technical as well as practical knowledge of his business. I know of no school better adapted for this purpose than the tradesunion. I believe in an organization that helps men to think for themselves. The educational feature of the trades union, while commendable to a degree, is far from being what it should be.

We spend too much time wrangling over trifling matters. Some time in our meetings should be given to the discussion of the great questions affecting labor. Just try it in your local union meeting. Get someone to prepare a paper, and then let it be discussed. I do not care what the topic is. It is the discussion that will do the good. It will start some of the members to think; possibly it will arouse a sleeping mind and put it into action. The least it can do is to start men to think for themselves. In a country like ours, I have no fear of the result of any action from thoughtful men.

I would recommend that the president of this Federation be authorized to appoint a Propoganda Committee, whose duty it will be to prepare literature, and oversee its distribution in every portion of the state, particularly in localities where trade unionism is unknown. This committee can do considerable good if it chooses. Every city, in which trade unions are active, at various times of the year want lectures on the labor question. It costs considerable money for one community to bring a noted lecturer from a distant point. I believe a part of our educational work should be to arrange a course of lectures throughout the state. Arrangement could be made with the local central bodies so that each city could bear its share of the expense. This would make it exceptionally easy for each city to have good lecturers at a minimum cost. It would also serve to make the labor movement more popular than it ever was before.

Correspondence.

During the year I have had more

correspondence to attend to than at any previous time. An examination of my files will show this to be the case. It is my aim and hope to have every trade union in this state affiliated with the Federation. I have written many letters to unaffiliated unions with this object in view. That I have been more or less successful is evident from the number of new unions that have affiliated without any cost to the Federation. I have not done everything that should be done in this respect, because of a lack of time. If one wishes to do it there is sufficient work in this office to keep one man busy during the entire year.

Employer and Employee Convention.

President Neary and myself attended as delegates of this Federation the convention of Employers and Employee held in Minneapolis in September. I was invited to read a paper before that notable gathering on "The Future Relations of Capital to Labor." I believe that while the meeting did not appear to bear the fruits that was expected of it, great good will accrue from such a gathering. Such meetings all tend to bring opposing factors closer together.

Conclusion.

Finally let me say that I have great hopes for the future of this Federation. It is yet but in its childhood. What it has done in the past is nothing with what it will be able to do. It is our duty, each and every one of us, to put our shoulders to the wheel, and make this organization what it ought to be.

Before I close permit me to speak another word about the progress of organized labor. John P. Altgeld once said: "It was inevitable that on both sides of the Atlantic a monument should be given birth for the emancipation of labor. The leaven of justice once in motion must leave the whole lump. Magna Charta extorted from King John freed the barons. The American Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, gave to all the people their political rights, but left labor in serfdom."

Independence of labor was the next step in the evolution of human rights. This resulted in a struggle between the producers on one hand and the parasite on the other.

The church, the beech, the bar, in fact nearly the whole fabric, rests on the back of the men and women who toil with their hands. It is ridiculous to say that capital makes labor. Just the contrary is true. Watch the growth of a new community, there is first the small shop of the mechanic, gradually this is enlarged by the industry within until it becomes a great factory. To be sure capital is a great convenience, but labor is first.

I believe that in our present civilization, the various machinery of modern society is necessary, and if controlled by justice, no one would complain. The trouble is that the parasites make and construe the laws, make all the regulations and bend everything in their own favor. As a result labor is crushed beneath a load of injustice. Before he asserted himself the laborer had no voice in anything, and was reduced to a beast of burden. Under the inspiration of the spirit of freedom, labor lifted up its head and looked at the sun; that great reformer of the universe; capital being organized nothing could be done by labor without organization, so it organized. Many mistakes were made, it could not be otherwise. Many leaders betrayed their trust and accepted bribes. Considering how general this is among other classes, this, too, was to be expected. Yet, when all is told the progress of organized labor has been wonderful. It adopted the strike as a weapon because it possessed no other. It lost hundreds of strikes and hundreds of organizations went to pieces, but every time it went to the earth, it got new strength and came up again.

In a few years it began the fight over again, and then it camped without dispute on the ground from which it had been driven. Step by step it has thus gained one disputed point after another. Though losing many strikes, it yet went forward and it must continue to fight and go forward until all men shall get their rights; until the hand of toil shall be given a fair share of its own earnings; until no parasite on this earth—be he king, judge or capitalist, shall dare strike the back of labor with the lash of injustice. The men who toil with their hands, who clear forests, who build roads, who build shops, who build cities, who build schools and churches, they are the men who make civilization pos-

sible. Others are useful, indeed, but the laborer is indispensable, therefore he must have justice.

As a rule capital can win any strike by protracting it; capital needs no bread, while labor does. But it is also true that the victory is generally a barren one, for in a few years labor comes up again, the struggle is resumed, and the disputed point is conceded. Labor wins in the end because justice requires it. Capital rarely suffers by recognizing organized labor and dealing directly with the organization. Only pride has suffered, that is all.

Without organization the working-man would be ground to atoms, and his children will be made beasts of burden. Through organization he has already improved his condition immeasurably. Every time union labor achieves a victory it not only improves the status of union labor, but of non-union labor as well. The non-union man and his family get the benefit of all that union labor achieves.

On the other hand, when the non-union man takes a striker's place and crushes a union, he not only lowers the status of the union man and his family, but of himself and his own family must share the degradation of all labor.

No union man should become discouraged because of the reverses sometimes experienced. Everything is with us today. While at the top the corporations are strangling justice and robbing the people; underneath there is growing and rapidly spreading a general demand for more equitable conditions. An entirely new literature which breathes the spirit of human brotherhood is filling the land. The pen of the age is on the side of humanity. Only the hired scribblers for the press and the capitalistic magazines are on the other side. The intelligent men and women who have not been purchased, and whose souls are free, are standing with their faces towards morning singing new songs of liberty. These higher ideals will in time shape destiny and crystallize into new institutions. They will give to the world a new age and a new civilization. A new morning will dawn, radiant with the splendors of freedom, and the children of toil will come into their inheritance. Be not discouraged, I say. We are moving forward. The teachings of

Him who died on Calvary's Cross will some day rule the world. For—

The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star, is brotherhood;
For it will bring again to earth
Her long lost poses and mirth;
Will send new life on every face,
A kingly power upon the race,
And till it comes, we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of
graves.

Come, clear the way, then clear the
way;
Blind creeds and kings have had their
day,
Our hope is on the aftermath—
Our hope is in heroic men,
Star-led to build the world again.
To this event the ages ran;
Make way for brotherhood—make way
for man.

Thanking you one and all for the many favors received at your hands; particularly remembering President Neary and the members of the Federation Council for the cordial relations that have existed among us during the year, I am

Yours fraternally,
W. E. McEWEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Referred to committee on officers' report.

President Neary resumed the chair.

J. L. Hughes, secretary of the Federation Council submitted the report of the Council, as follows:

Federation Council's Report.

Little Falls, Minn., June 9th, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of Minnesota State Federation of Labor:
Greeting:—

We, the Federation Council, beg leave to submit the following report of the work accomplished by that body during the past year. This Council has at all times endeavored to do their whole duty, as they saw it, and believe that they need offer no apologies for the work accomplished. It is true that there has not been as much accomplished to the matter of securing legislation as the Council might wish, but we do not feel that the entire responsibility should rest upon our shoulders. We have at all times stood ready to assist the different la-

bor organizations of the State in securing legislation which they desire taken care of.

However, the different organizations in the State have been slow to avail themselves of the privilege of introducing bills in the interest of labor. The present composition of the State Legislature is, on the whole, not very favorable to the interest of organized labor, and this Council believes that until we succeed in getting a more thorough degree of organization in the smaller towns of the State, we will be unable to secure the control of a majority of the members of the State Legislature. We, therefore, recommend that special efforts be made to extend the organization to all parts of the State so that the influence of organized labor will reach every member elected to represent the people in the Legislature.

On June 28, 1902, the Council met for the purpose of organizing, and the following officers were elected: E. J. Curry, Chairman and J. L. Hughes, Secretary. The Secretary at once notified President Neary and Secretary McEwen, giving the addresses of the members of the Council and the date of meetings.

The Council then took up the work left them by the convention, and resolutions of the Typographical Union was considered and a committee was appointed to present them to the conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties. The resolutions were adopted by the Democratic convention in their original form, but they were amended by the Republican convention by inserting the words, "as far as practical," which rendered the resolutions as adopted by that convention of but little practical value. The Secretary was instructed to secure the proceedings of the convention in order that the Council might be able to have the different matters referred to them by the convention before them, but were unable to get the proceedings of the convention until four months after the convention, the Council was therefore greatly hampered in their work for this reason.

The Council at once instructed the Secretary to advertise for bids for the printing of the proceedings and directory. Only one bid, that of the Union Publishing Company of \$150, was received, and upon motion was accepted by the Council, and the Union Pub-

lishing Company was given the privilege of printing the proceedings and directory, according to the agreement that all advertisements inserted must be approved by the Council, but this part of the agreement was not lived up to by the Union Publishing Company. The advertisements never having been submitted to the Council for their approval, the Council cannot, therefore, accept the responsibility for any advertising in the publication, and while the Council has been severely criticized for certain advertisements appearing in that publication of manufacturing establishments which are unfair to organized labor. The Council was entirely blameless in the matter and upon having their attention called to these advertisements, they immediately instructed the Secretary to notify the Union Publishing Company that the advertisement of Hart & Murphy was objectionable to the Council, but they received the reply from the publishers that the directory and proceedings were already printed and bound so that they were unable to rectify the error. This Council recommends that in order to avoid a recurrence of this error that in the future whoever may secure the contract of publishing the directory shall be required to give a bond to insure the faithful performance of the contract.

Believing that it would be greatly to the interest of organized labor in this state to become more closely allied with the trades union movement of this country, we would recommend the affiliation of this federation with the American Federation of Labor; we would also refer to the convention a measure for them to take action upon before the next session of the State Legislature, and that active steps be taken to secure the passage of the following bill, this State being almost wholly without laws of this kind. The Council used their utmost endeavors to secure the passage of this bill at the last session of the Legislature but were not successful, they feel, however, that this bill is a very important one to the working people of this State and we would recommend that some action be taken which would insure its passage at the next session of the Legislature.

Donely Bill.

A bill for an act entitled "An act to define the liabilities of employers in

relation to damages sustained by their employes."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That every person, co-partnership, or corporation doing business and operating in this state shall be liable for all damages sustained by any agent, servant or employe by reason of the negligence of any other agent, servant or employe, without contributory negligence on his part, when sustained within this state, and no contract, rule or regulation between such person, co-partnership, or corporation and any agent, servant or employe shall impair or diminish such liability.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

There were 53 bills brought to the attention of the Council in which organized labor was in some way interested, but only four of these became laws. The following is a report of the lobbyist secured by the Council to look after the interest of organized labor.

Legislative Representative's Report.

To the Federation Council:

Greeting:—

I hereby submit my report as your representative at the last Legislature.

There were introduced in both houses fifty-three bills in which labor was interested, and which were investigated. One introduced by Mr. E. E. Smith of Minneapolis, known as Senate File 376, relating to the time of commencing action by requesting notice of claim to be given in certain cases; the meat of the bill is in section one. No action to cover damage for an injury to a person shall be maintained unless within one year after the happening of the event, causing such damage. You can see the effect of such a law. This bill was defeated.

Another bill by Mr. Armstrong of Minneapolis, House File 826. This bill was the most drastic of the session. The effect of this bill would be, that a man working in the woods could not demand and collect his wages until after April 5th. If a man went to the woods in the fall and worked two months, and quit, he would have to wait until spring before he could get his pay, as he could not place a lien on the logs and force payment. This bill passed the House at once, but at

our request we had Mr. McColl of Ramsey county to move for a reconsideration which carried. The friends of labor got to work, and when the bill came up again it was defeated after a good fight led by Mr. Bennett of Fosston, Polk county. I only wish we had a few more members like Mr. Bennett in the Legislature, and we would receive justice.

The bills endorsed by the Federation Council and passed, were House File 852, introduced by Mr. Gregory of Ramsey at the request of Machinists' Union, relating to personal record. House File 829 by Mr. Nolan of Minneapolis relating to enclosure of shafts and opening of floors for protection of labor. House File 350 by Mr. Handlan of Ramsey, known as the Sunday Closing of Stores, at the request of the clerks, and meat cutters. Senate File 558 by Senator Ferris of Brainerd relating to Free Text Books.

I would recommend that the incoming Federation Council be instructed to investigate the labor laws of other states and such laws as in their judgment would be a benefit to us in this State, and have such bills drawn and submitted to the convention in 1904 for endorsement, so that there would not be a delay when the Legislature convenes.

In regard to prison labor, we had an investigation by the committee on prison labor of the Legislature, but as usual it came to naught. I firmly believe if we desire a change we should come prepared with a proper plan of employment for the prisoners. The question is always asked: "What will you do with the prisoners?" I believe we should instruct the executive council to investigate and have a bill drawn to cover prison labor and report at the next convention.

I believe the time has come when labor should take an active interest in politics, as far as Legislative officers are concerned. We had a few friends in the last session, but that is no reason why we should not have more. It is true labor does not appreciate what is done for it, and when election comes around they will work against those who have been their friends in the past, to further their own game.

We certainly have a friend in Governor Van Sant, and Lieutenant Governor Ray Jones, who did all in their power to help us. As far as the Sen-

ate is concerned, I have nothing to say at this time, as they hold over, but I cannot help but mention the name of Senator Jepson of Minneapolis, and Senator Ferris of Brainerd, both of whom did good work for us. In the House we had many good friends, but I will only mention those who took an active part. Mr. Bennett of Fosston; Bouck of Royalton; W. I. Nolan of Minneapolis; Fosseen of Minneapolis; Fulton of White Bear, Messrs. Jacoby, Tighe, Handlan, McColl, Gregory and Lemon of St. Paul. Pahlor of Winona; Rockne of Zumbrota, and Speaker Babcock of Wadena, who was fair in appointing the committees.

I also wish to thank Labor Commissioner O'Donnell, and Asst. Commissioner Hammond for the work they did in behalf of labor, as through their efforts the Sunday Closing Bill and others were passed, and the bills detrimental to labor were defeated.

Our old friend John Swift of Minneapolis should not be forgotten for the good work he did. I wish to thank Mr. John A. O'Mally of Two Harbors, who was representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, for the valuable assistance he gave me on several bills, and I also thank the Federation Council for the confidence they had in electing me to represent them, and assisting me in every way possible in my work.

While there has been but a few new bills enacted for the benefit of labor, the Federation Council by their watchfulness have certainly prevented many from being introduced which were detrimental to labor, as very many members of the legislature had bills in their possession, but were afraid to introduce them, among them being the Electrical Bill, and Compulsory Arbitration, and several others.

G. H. BECKER.

Printing the Proceedings.

In view of the fact that a great deal of complaint has been made on account of the proceedings of the convention not having been received by the organization until a very late date, the Council would recommend that the official organ of the State Federation of Labor be granted the privilege of printing the directory with the understanding that they print the proceedings in newspaper form and distribute to all affiliated unions within 15 days

after proceedings are received from the secretary,—the secretary to furnish a copy of the proceedings within 15 days after the convention.

Team Owners' Case.

A committee from the Team Owners' Union of Minneapolis appeared before the Council Dec. 15th, asking for a charter of affiliation with the State Federation of Labor, but upon investigation it was found that this organization had seceded from the international organization of team drivers. The Council was therefore prohibited by our constitution and by-laws from granting them a charter.

Stillwater Barbers' Case.

The Washington county barbers' association also made application to the Council for charter, but upon investigation it was found that this was an organization composed largely of employing barbers, the Council therefore found it would not be to the best interest of the organization to grant them a charter.

Shaft-Pierce Shoe Co. Unfair.

At request of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the strike inaugurated by that organization against the Shaft-Pierce Shoe company of Minneapolis, was endorsed and that firm placed upon the unfair list.

At the request of the Winona Trades and Labor Council. President Neary was instructed by the Council to send an organizer to that city with the understanding that the Winona Trades and Labor Council was to pay one-half of the expenses of the organizer. Brother Carver was sent and succeeded in organizing 16 new unions, besides assisting many of the old ones to build up their organizations. The expenses of this organizer were \$264. of which the Winona organization should have paid one-half, which is \$132. but up to date they have only paid \$75 on that account, leaving a balance of \$57 due this Federation from the Winona Trades and Labor Council.

Adoption of a bill received from Henry Stein was referred to the convention for investigation. The Council would recommend that that portion of the Constitution providing that during the legislative session of the Council be elected from St. Paul, be changed and made to provide that the Council

be elected from St. Paul and Minneapolis during the session of the legislature.

Receipts and disbursements of the Federation Council for the past year were as follows:

Receipts.

W. E. McEwen, secretary-treasurer, Aug. 10.....	\$50 00
E. E. Stevens, publisher of Directory & Proceedings, Dec. 15	75 00
E. E. Stevens, publisher of Directory & Proceedings, April 17	75 00
Total	\$200 00

Disbursements.

C. E. James, committee work. Carriage for Council, Labor Day parade	\$3 00
Telegrams and express.....	3 00
100 postal cards.....	1 00
Printing	1 00
Postage	1 00
J. L. Hughes, 3 days committee work	9 00
M. E. Neary, organizing at Winona	30 00
Jos. Macauley, 2½ days committee work	7 50
J. L. Hughes, 2½ days committee work	7 50
C. E. James, 1 day committee work	3 50
Hall rent	1 00
Postage	1 00
Expenses sending 3 speakers to South Stillwater	9 00
Expenses of secretary to convention at Little Falls.....	25 00
Typewriting	1 50
Secretary's salary	10 00
Total	\$114 50
Balance on hand.....	\$85 50

With kindest regards and best wishes for the future success of the Federation, we remain,

Yours fraternally,

E. J. CURRY,
Chairman.

J. L. HUGHES,
Secretary.

(Seal.)

JOS. MACAULEY,
SAMUEL B. MACK.
CHAS. E. JAMES.

Referred to committee on officers' reports.

Telephone Girls' Case.

Miss Dunbar, representing the girls formerly employed by the Twin City Telephone Company who are now on strike, was given the floor and explained the causes which have led up to the present trouble between the company and the employees. It was made very clear that the girls have not received fair treatment, and that

the only cause for the discharge of the girls, which was the immediate cause of the strike, was because they were advocating the formation of a union for the protection of their interests.

Delegates J. E. Mullane and J. H. Carver explained that the matter had been taken up by the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council and the action of the girls endorsed, and that a committee had been appointed to assist the girls, and the committee had investigated and found that the girls were discharged without cause, and that the company was clearly in the wrong in their actions.

Delegate Carlin moved that the resolution committee draw up suitable resolutions covering the matter and present to the convention. Motion lost.

Moved that the matter be referred to the grievance committee. Motion carried.

Moved that resolutions be referred to the proper committees with reading. Motion carried.

Introduction of Resolutions.

Resolutions were introduced as follows:

Resolution No. 1. Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 2. Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 3. Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 4. Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 5. Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 6. Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 7. Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 8. Referred to Organization committee.

Resolution No. 9. Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 11. Referred to Constitution Committee.

Resolution No. 12. Referred to Constitution Committee.

Resolution No. 12. Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 14. Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 15. Referred to Constitution Committee.

Resolution No. 16. Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 17. Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 19. Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 20. Referred to Constitution Committee.

Resolution No. 21. Referred to Rules and Order of Business.

Resolution No. 22. Referred to Grievance Committee.

Moved that all resolutions to be introduced at this convention shall be introduced at end of Tuesday morning's session. Motion carried.

President Neary appointed Mr. B. G. Bradley of Little Falls, sergeant-at-arms of the convention.

Moved that the convention adjourn until Tuesday morning at 9:00 o'clock. Motion carried. Adjourned.

Second Day.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Convention called to order at 9 o'clock a. m. by President Neary.

Minutes of Monday's proceedings dispensed with.

Report of Grievance Committee. Resolution No. 5.

Resolutions of the Bakers' Union No. 222 of Minneapolis, Minn.

The firms of Regan Bros., and Ye Old Time Bakery, established in Minneapolis and selling their bread throughout the state.

The above firms have repeatedly shown us that they will have nothing to do with organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Federation of Labor place a boycott on all their goods wherever sold.

Be it further Resolved, That every affiliated union do all in its power to make these firms adopt the Bakers' Union Label.

(Seal.) D. S. WOODS,
Secretary.
C. B. CHASE,
President.

Recommended to pass by grievance committee. Recommendation concurred in.

The grievance committee reported back the matter of the telephone girls of the Twin City Telephone Co. with recommendation that it be referred to the incoming Federation Council.

Moved and seconded to concur in the recommendation.

Moved and seconded as amendment that it be referred back to the committee with instructions to draw up resolutions condemning the action of the Twin City Telephone Co. Amendment carried.

The grievance committee further recommends that the grievances of the Winona local union No. 307 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be referred to the Federation Council to straighten out the matter caused by their organizers.

Resolution No. 16.

Winona, Minn., June 5, 1903.
To the President, Officers and Delegates of the 21st Convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, greetings:

Brothers—Being unable to send a delegate to the 21st convention, we have to use other means to lay before your honorable body our wishes and grievances, which we hope will not be laid aside, and request you to give them your careful consideration.

Carpenters' Union No. 307 of C. & J. of A. was organized in 1901 by J. L. Hughes of St. Paul, and shortly after we affiliated with the State Federation. We were told we would be entitled to all benefits as promised by our charter. Believing we should be honored as brothers we have a grievance to lay before you, and hope it will be considered as one brother should consider his fellow brother.

In 1903, in April, the State Federation sent to Winona an organizer, Mr. Carver of Minneapolis. He was requested to organize other unions, also the machine workers. This he did, under the name of A. W. W. I. U. No. 42. This union, under the direction of a deputy organizer, H. Steen, is now discriminating against our union No. 307, by taking in all carpenters, stair-builders and bench-hands, which we believe is wrong. In No. 307 there are about 12 carpenters who work in the factories. If, now, the carpenters of A. W. W. I. U. No. 42 will not allow them to work inside they lose all the benefits from the Brotherhood of C. & J. of A. As No. 42 was told they should not be allowed to work outside, this will undoubtedly provoke a feud which is not necessary. If the organizer had listened to our wishes, there would be no such occasion. He was

told that without organizing them under the same head there would be a feud, but he, as your agent, did as he pleased. In Winona it could easily be managed to have less unions and save trouble and expenses, and have still more members. We could work in harmony and economy. How is this possible when the head office is doing wrong, as we have to put it?

Hoping you will consider our grievances and not lay it on the table, we wish the 21st convention the best success, and remain

Fraternally yours,

JOHN WILWERDING,
J. BOHN,
H. DELWORTH,
Committee.

H. BERGEMAN, Pres.
CHAS. WILMONT, Sec'y.

P. S.—We wish to know if No. 42 can take in stairbuilders; how we can prevent a feud; if the Federation can adjust the difficulties, if any arise between the carpenters; and who would be responsible for this action of Carver and Steen, if difficulties arise.

Recommendation that it be referred to Federation Council. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 17.

Whereas, It is perhaps not a well known fact that the dressmakers of this country are compelled to work much overtime without any additional pay, and that they are compelled to contend with much worse conditions and smaller pay than any other class of skilled labor, and

Whereas, This Federation can boast of having among the organizations affiliated with it the only two unions of dressmakers in this country, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Federation extend its congratulations to these unions, and takes this opportunity of congratulating the members of the Dressmakers' Unions of Minneapolis and St Paul upon their pluck and enterprise in perfecting an organization which will surely assist them in securing better conditions, and be it further

Resolved, That the organizers of this Federation be requested to do all in their power to assist these unions and use every endeavor to organize other

unions of dressmakers wherever it may be possible to do so.

MARY EGAN,
Minneapolis.
EMMA BAESLER,
St. Paul.

Recommended to pass. Concurred in.

The grievance committee reported as follows on Resolution No. 22:

We recommend that the grievances of the Builders' Labor Union be referred back to the Trades and Labor Council of Minneapolis with a request that the Trades and Labor Council use their influence with the Building Trades Council to adjust the grievance.

Resolution No. 22.

Building Laborers' Union No. 10039.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 4, 1903.

To the State Federation of Labor:

Mr. Chairman and Brothers—We request your order to place before your convention the following request:

Whereas, The Trade and Labor have endorsed our scale of wages, and the Building Trades Council has not.

We ask your honorable body to exert your influence with the Building Trades Council in our behalf.

We started in June, 1902, with 20 charter members. We now have 400 members in good standing and we are satisfied that we are not unreasonable in our request.

The scale we ask for is 25 cents per hour, 9 hours to constitute a day's work; time and a half for over-work. We are now receiving from \$1.75 to \$1.80.

The contractors say the Building Trades Council have not endorsed our scale, therefore they hold out against us.

We are a union body to a man. We patronize union stores—overalls, shoes, clothing, in fact everything we buy we ask for their card.

Now we dislike to give up the fight and don't intend to, but we do ask for your help and support to sustain us.

JOS. O'LEARY,
President.
DANIEL NOLAN,
Secretary.

Moved to concur in report of committee. Carried.

The special committee on Duluth Team Owners submitted the following report:

Your committee on investigating seating of delegate of Team Owners' Union of Duluth beg leave to submit the following report:

After hearing the evidence on both sides and investigating the Constitution of State Federation of Labor feel satisfied that said delegate, Mr. McDonald, is ineligible to a seat in this convention.

But recommend that said Delegate McDonald be seated in this body, but shall forfeit right to vote, and that the secretary-treasurer shall refund all money paid in advance by the Team Owners' Union of Duluth.

P. CARLIN,
Chairman.
C. E. CARLSON.
G. H. BECKER.
W. P. O'HERON.
A. M'DOUGALL.

Moved that report be adopted. Carried.

Moved that the credentials of John Lund and Enoch Wickstrom, of Brainerd, be accepted and delegates seated. Carried.

The following communication was read:

Little Falls, Minn., June 8, 1903.

Wm. E. McEwen, Secretary S. F. of L.:

Dear Sir—I am an authorized representative of Messrs. Robitshek, Frank & Heller of Minneapolis, Minn. (the pioneer union factory). It is my desire to get 10 or 15 minutes of the convention's time to get my firm closer in touch with all the union men in the state for mutual benefit, believing it will be of as much interest to all union men as it will to us. Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
JESSE EATON,

Rep. Messrs. Robitshek, Frank & Heller.

Moved that he be given the floor. Carried.

Mr. Eaton stated that he represented a firm which had turned down the notorious Mr. Parry, and which was endeavoring to do the right thing by organized labor. He invited the delegates to visit and inspect the factory, its sanitary conditions, and the scale of wages paid employees. He asked the endorsement of the convention for the firm and their products, and stated that he believed their attitude entitled them to such recognition.

REPORT OF UNIONS.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis Stationery Firemen—Ask that efforts be made to organize the firemen in the smaller towns throughout the state. Have reduced hours and increased wages. Urged that the state organizer be instructed to organize the smaller towns.

Typographical No. 42 Report.

Typographical Union No. 42—Is having trouble over the adoption of a new scale. J. C. Minor, city assessor, had been called in as a member of the board of arbitration, and had given the printers the worst of it by reporting back a scale which is a substantial reduction of the present scale, and which the printers have refused to accept. He had apparently been a willing tool of the newspaper proprietors, and the award was so manifestly unfair that the proprietors themselves would not think of attempting to enforce it.

Upholsterers' Report.

The Upholsters of Minneapolis are in a thriving and healthy condition; but beg leave to say that there is room for improvement in the lines of organization and shorter work days. We want the support of the State Federation of Labor in building up the organization, especially in St. Paul.

The adoption of the label is one of the principles that the Upholsters are looking forward to with great interest.

P. E. QUADY,
Delegate Local No. 23.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Nothing of importance. Hopeful of the future growth of the organization.

Plumbers No. 15.—Nothing special.

Building Trades Council—Ten unions have secured an advance in wages of five cents per hour, and one union of ten cents per hour. There is now pending an injunction which prohibits workingmen from asking another man to quit work, but this has not prevented men from quitting jobs where non-union men were employed.

Plumbers Laborers—Nothing particular.

Glaziers and Glassworkers—Are out on a strike, and believe chances are

good for winning.

Bill Posters—Is a young organization, but is meeting with good success, and hope to have the city thoroughly unionized.

Carpenters Union No. 7—The cabinet makers under the jurisdiction of the carpenters will demand a raise, and cabinet makers in the state should be careful how they answer any advertisement which may appear for cabinet makers.

Plasterers' Union—Have received a raise in wages of 50 cents per day without a strike, and have control of the city except two contractors. Plasterers should stay away from the city unless they are sure they are going to be employed by union contractors.

Flour Packers and Nailers—It had been predicted a year ago that there would be an international union of the flour mill employes, and that prediction has been verified. There is now such an organization with 63 unions under its jurisdiction. There are not many surrounding towns organized, and the packers and nailers ask that the Federation assist in organizing the smaller towns.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Little Falls, Minn., June 10, 1903.

We, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, local No. 19, of Minneapolis and vicinity, beg leave to submit the following report: That the organization is in a fine condition, and are in full control of all work that comes under this trade, and believe that great good can be had and is being worked out by the State Federation of Labor; and sincerely hope and trust that an organizer will be steadily placed in the field. He will be cautioned when starting a new union to define their jurisdiction and notify all unions that are in close touch with said local on the line of jurisdiction.

Hoping that all concerned will work with peace and harmony in furthering the cause of unionism.

M. S. NEWSTEAD,
HENRY HOKE.

Delegates.

Tailors—Have an organization of 265 members, but should have more. Have 17 first class shops, four of which are using the union label. Union men are urged to ask for the label of the tailors, and if that is done it

will not be long until all shops are unionized.

Dressmakers of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Dressmakers' Union No. 1 was organized Oct. 1900, with 25 charter members and in its first year's growth reached 125 in membership.

In October, 1902, the organization presented a demand for shorter hours as we were compelled to work from 9½ to 12 hours without extra pay and our demands were refused, and we were compelled to strike and were out for 30 days when through the assistance of organized labor affiliated with this State Federation, we compelled them to recognize our union and thereby granting us a shorter work day and time and one-half for overtime.

Since then conditions have materially changed for the better, in the different establishments to the appreciation of our membership. But conditions are not entirely in accordance with the desires of our organizations, but which we hope to be able to cope in some future time, with the kind assistance of the Minneapolis organizations.

Dressmakers' Union No. 1 naturally feels proud to have the distinction of being No. 1 organization numerically. But we would feel prouder still if we were more wide spread.

St. Paul No. 2 in order was organized in October, 1902, largely through the efforts of No. 1 and we are pleased to congratulate our sisters' steady growth. Since their organization the Minneapolis local believes there is a wide field in the state of Minnesota for organizing dressmaker locals in many localities, particularly in Duluth, Stillwater and elsewhere. But as we have no international union wherewith to affiliate we are handicapped in a source to draw from financially for organization work and must herewith appeal to the State Federation of Labor now convened for their endorsement of our recommendations for further organizations in this state by instructing Federation of Labor organizers not to overlook the unorganized dressmakers in the larger cities of our state.

Hoping that the Federation of Labor will see fit to lend its assistance through its organizers and that their

efforts will prove fruitful and we may be able to find similar sister organizations in attendance at our next annual convention, we are respectfully Minneapolis No. 1 and No. 2 of St. Paul.

MISS MARY EGAN, President,
Of Minneapolis Union.

MISS EMMA BAESLER,
Vice Pres., St. Paul Union.

Northwestern Flour Mill Employees—Have secured the eight hour day and what amounts practically to an increase in wages.

Theatrical State Employees No. 13—Is in a flourishing condition, every member working, and the wages very fair.

Machinists—have succeeded well during the past year, owing in a great measure to the good work of the business agent, Mr. Gardiner.

Railway Carmen—Nothing of much importance. Are practically new union, but growing rapidly.

Railway Clerks—Are the newest organization in the Federation, but prospects are good for a strong organization.

Garment Workers—Have four or five firms using the label, but as they have no regular scale, conditions are not very satisfactory in some instances. There is a growing demand for the union label, which must prove of great benefit to the garment workers.

Firemen—Nothing special.

Local No. 91 of Machinists report membership has increased from one hundred and ten to two hundred and seven members in the past year, but that there is still plenty of room for growth, and we hope that all delegates will return and ask that all members ask for Machinists' cards.

Bookbinders—Will make a change of scale in November, and there may possibly be a little trouble in enforcing it.

Steam Engineers No. 34—Getting along well, and initiating 10 to 13 at every meeting.

Hack and Cab Drivers—Well organized and conditions very satisfactory.

Painters and Decorators—In a most prosperous condition, and have practical control of the situation, as they are thoroughly organized. Sign painters have been organized, and while not represented at this convention in the Federation, they will probably be at the next meeting. Furniture finishers have been organized with good prospects of a strong organization.

Electrical Workers No. 292—Were locked out on May 1st for refusing to discard every union principle, but will be in the union and in the Federation just the same for a long time to come.

Flour Loaders—About 300 working at the trade, and about 270 of these in the organization. Asked for a decrease in hours but were refused, and nothing has been done in the matter since then.

Millwrights—Have had their ups and downs since the last convention.

In April had some trouble, but the matter is straightened out and they are now receiving 40 cents an hour.

Jewelry Workers—All organized in Minneapolis except two men. Hudson & Co., is the only firm refusing to recognize the union.

Cigarmakers—More strong and powerful than ever before. At present but two non-union factories in the city. Have established permanent headquarters, where their agent can be found at any time during the day.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 204—Delegate James reported for this union that they did not send delegates this year for the first time in several years, on account of the great expense they have been under in carrying on their strike, which had been on for 15 weeks. Had a strike at the North Star and Shaft-Pierce Co. The North Star had signed the scale, but Shaft-Pierce had refused and said they would go out of business before they would do so. The products of this firm are being sold throughout the state, and delegates and all union men are asked not to patronize the goods manufactured by this firm.

Consideration of Resolutions.

Moved and seconded that remarks on resolutions be limited to five minutes. Carried.

Rules and Order of Business.

Resolved that is the sense of this Convention that all accredited delegates be required to keep their seats during sessions, unless excused by the president.

Recommended to pass.

EDWARD HAGGERTY,
HELEN JUTTEN,
CHAS. SATHER,
WALTER MCROSSON,
A. M'PHERSON,
P. E. QUADY.

Committee.

Resolution offered by N. W. Flour Mill Employes No. 12.

Recommended to pass.

Moved to adopt. Carried.

Resolution No. 1.

The committee on resolutions reported on the following resolutions:

Whereas, the development of the trusts into a world-wide institution demonstrates the final consummation of an all embracing trust, owned and controlled by a few men having legal ownership of the means of life, whose economic power reflected into government means a final state of capitalistic feudalism; and

Whereas, the machinery of production and exchange is now owned by the capitalistic class and operated by them only for profit, which prevents the employment of willing workers and imposes consequent burdens on those employed, and as the wages of the working class in purchasing power has steadily decreased, and every raise in money wages has been more than offset by the increased cost of necessary commodities, it demonstrates the necessity of the workers owning the means of production and exchange, in order to escape the inevitable tendency of capitalistic slavery; and

Whereas, The power of government in both states and nation is at present vested in those who use the courts to issue blanket injunctions and the police and military to enforce their despotic decrees, and through these means prevent lawful persuasion and defeat the cause of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in convention assembled recommend to all local and affiliated bodies the adoption of an amendment to their constitutions by a clause permitting political action along the line of the class struggle, with the aim and object to assist the political movement of the working class of the world in controlling the powers of government and the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution under a form of co-operative control through the Imperative Mandate and the Initiative and Referendum.

SAMUEL N. RUBIN.

Recommended to pass by a majority of the committee. A minority report was made that the resolutions be non-concurred in, as follows:

The minority of the Resolutions Committee begs leave to report non-

concurrence in the resolution marked No. 1, recommending the amendment to the local constitutions.

J. PRATTS.

WM. TEMPLEMAN.

Moved and seconded that the report of the majority be concurred in.

Moved and seconded as an amendment that the minority report be substituted for the majority report.

Moved as a substitute that the resolutions be referred to the affiliated unions.

This resolution called forth a prolonged and lively discussion, which was taken part in by several of the delegates. Delegates S. N. Rubin, of Minneapolis, J. E. Mullane, of Minneapolis, Jos. Pratts of Duluth, Phil Carlin of Minneapolis, Delegate Pereault of Duluth; G. P. Darth of Minneapolis, Delegate Walquist of Minneapolis, Jay E. Nash of Minneapolis, Delegate Baker of Duluth, Delegate Kane of Minneapolis, Delegate Boreen of Minneapolis, Delegate Templeton and others lead different sides of the discussion.

Delegate Bentson of Minneapolis moved the previous question. Motion carried.

The vote was on the substitute, which was carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed in each city where there are organizations to explain to the local unions the meaning and object of the resolutions.

Point of order that inasmuch as the resolutions have been referred to the organizations they are now out of the hands of the convention. Point ruled not well taken.

Point of order that the president has no authority to appoint a committee to discuss questions which the constitutions of the local unions forbid discussion of in the unions. Point ruled not well taken.

Moved that the motion to appoint committee be laid upon the table. Motion carried.

Moved that the convention reconsider the motion, limiting the time for introducing resolutions to noon session, and that the time be extended to the close of the afternoon session. Carried.

The following letter was then read:

St. Paul, June 6, 1903.

To the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your convention has been brought to my attention

through a number of my employes, requesting permission to be absent from their work in order to attend the convention, which permission I cheerfully grant, and as further indication of my good-will toward organized labor I have given Mr. James five hundred union label cigars for your use. I regret that I am not in your vicinity, so that I might have the pleasure of visiting you.

Very respectfully,

C. K. SHAROOD.

Moved to accept the gift and that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Sharood. Carried.

Minneapolis Bartenders' Report.

Report of Bartenders of Minneapolis read as follows:

To the President and Delegates of the State Labor Convention, held at Little Falls, Minn.:

Report of Local Union No. 152 of Bartenders' League of Minneapolis:

We have 153 members in good standing, with about 40 applications pending. We have \$500 in the treasury.

We also have over 100 union bar card signs hung up in conspicuous places in the saloons where proprietors have signed the contract agreeing to employ none but union bartenders. We also have a business agent drawing a salary of \$60 per month, paid by Local No. 152, B. L. of A., whose business is to secure new members—also see that bar signs are placed in all saloons where the proprietors will sign the contract—also see that all union bartenders out of work secure positions whenever possible.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. E. SMITH,

R. Sec. Local No. 152, of the Bartenders' League of Minneapolis.

On motion the convention unanimously endorsed Labor Commissioner John O'Donnell for the excellent work done by him in the office of State Labor Commissioner, and complimented him upon the excellence and value of his annual report, and the efficient manner in which the labor laws of the state have been enforced.

Introduction of Resolutions.

Resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

Resolution No. 23.—Referred to resolutions committee.

Resolution No. 24.—Referred to resolutions committee.

Resolution No. 25.—Referred to resolutions committee.

Resolution No. 26.—Referred to resolutions committee.

Resolution No. 27.—Referred to resolutions committee.

Resolution No. 28.—Referred to resolutions committee.

Resolution No. 29.—Referred to resolutions committee.

Resolution No. 30.—Referred to resolutions committee.

Resolution No. 31.—Referred to resolutions committee.

Resolution No. 32.—Referred to constitution committee.

Resolution No. 33.—Referred to resolutions committee.

Resolution No. 34.—Referred to organization committee.

Resolution No. 35.—Referred to resolutions committee.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Second Day.

Convention called to order at 2 p. m. by President Neary.

Resolution No. 2 was referred back without recommendation and referred to new business.

Resolution No. 4 was read as follows:

Little Falls, Minn., June 9, 1903.

Be it Resolved, That we, the delegates to the State Federation of Labor of the State of Minnesota, in convention assembled on this 9th day of June, A. D. 1903, do hereby agree and pledge ourselves, whenever or wherever possible to discourage the sale or purchase of cigars made by the Hooker Cigar Manufacturing Co. and Lungren Bros. of Minneapolis, until the difficulty is amicably settled between themselves and employes; and be it further

Resolved, That it is to the best interests of all organized labor and all fair-minded men who believe in the amelioration and final emancipation of all labor, to smoke only cigars bearing the Blue Label of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America; and be it further

Resolved, That each delegate stand instructed to bring this resolution before each of their respective unions for indorsement.

Presented by

JOHN DURKER.

The Hooker Cigar Mfg. Co. manufactures the following brands of cigars:

LA VIANDA.

H. B. (HOOSIER BARD).

The following communication is sent out by the Hooker Manufacturing Company, which the Cigarmakers' Union charges as false in every particular:

Minneapolis, Minn., May 25, 1903.

Dear Sir—We are just in receipt of your favor of the 22nd inst. and have carefully noted what you say about the effect of the labor trouble on your business.

In this connection we wish to explain that we know you to be a good business man and one who will not take it for granted that there is only one side to this matter.

We feel that you are one of our friends and would not take the present stand were it not that you felt that your business would suffer otherwise.

We do not wish to have our customers do anything that will harm themselves or their business, and not with any desire to get you to change your ideas, but simply to give you a little different idea of the situation we wish to explain a few facts.

In the first place the statements made in the circulars by the union entirely misrepresent matters, as the strike was not on account of the wages of the girls.

Were you to see the class of men who are pushing this matter you would quickly understand that they are not the ones who would care whether the girls ever had any work or any money.

Over half of the cigar makers who were in our employ did not half support their families and there was scarcely a week that some woman did not come in with her children and ask if she couldn't draw her husband's pay, as he wouldn't give her enough to live on.

If a man won't support his own family he won't worry much whether or not girls are properly paid.

As a matter of fact our girls average over \$8 per week, are well satisfied and do not sympathize with the men, as they know and state to us that as a matter of fact the men are anxious to throw them out.

In the pay roll last Saturday over half of our girls earned over \$9 for the week and only one or two girls who were learning the trade earned less than \$4.

In the large factories in other lines

the girls will not average one half the amount they earn in our factory.

We harbor no ill feeling towards the union men, but we do know that the country organizations do not understand the facts in the present trouble, as union men are fair and if they did understand they would not support the local organization.

If you are unable to sell our goods on account of the feeling in Devils Lake, we trust you will simply set them aside and will again place them in the case when the trouble is over.

It seems to bad that smokers who prefer our goods should not be able to get them at your place, but we know how such things are and do not blame you, and shall continue to count you as one of our friends.

We will give you what time you wish and believe that you will find it possible to sell some goods regardless of the present trouble.

Very respectfully,

HOOKEE CIGAR MFG. CO.

Moved that the resolutions be passed and sent to Mr. Hooker with the information that the 300 delegates will do all in their power to inform the workmen of the state of such action, and that the secretary of the Federation co-operate with the Cigarmakers in making known the names of the cigars manufactured by the Hooker Cigar Company. Amendment carried.

Resolution No. 9.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 6, 1903.

To the Minnesota State Federation of Labor in Convention Assembled, June 11, 1903:

The Cooks' Local Union of Minneapolis, Minnesota, herewith present to your honorable body the following resolution for your consideration and passage.

Whereas, Cooks and other persons employed in and about the kitchens and other places where food and eatables are prepared in restaurants, hotels and other eating places, are interested in the cleanliness and sanitary conditions of said places and are interested in the purity and wholesomeness of the food therein prepared, and

Whereas, A great number of our citizens, especially in the larger cities, are entirely depending upon such restaurants and hotels for their meals and board, and

Whereas, These people are vitally interested in the conditions in which

these kitchens and premises are kept, with respect to being clean and sanitary and in the food therein prepared, and

Whereas, The purity and wholesomeness of the food prepared in the said kitchens are much depending upon the sanitary and cleanly conditions of the kitchens in which such food is prepared, and

Whereas, Many of the kitchens, as above referred to, are untidy, unkept, poorly ventilated, without connecting dressing room or toilet, and very often oppressive with heat and smoke and other offensive odors and substances, and

Whereas, The said cooks and other persons working in and about said kitchens are by reason of the foregoing conditions compelled to suffer much inconvenience, and are very often compelled to endure much hardship and annoyance by reason of the foregoing conditions, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Minnesota State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, That it and its members and unions therein affiliated, take every just and honorable means to rectify and remedy the foregoing conditions; that the convention by its proper officials or representatives, call upon or communicate with the department of health in the various cities, especially the larger ones, throughout the state, and request and urge said authorities that they use their influence and take such steps as are at their disposal to rectify and remedy the foregoing conditions, and be it further

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, through its proper officers or representatives, draft or cause to be drafted a bill, which bill shall be presented to the Minnesota Legislature at its next session for passage; said bill shall among other things provide for the proper ventilation of said kitchens and shall further provide for the necessary and suitable dressing and toilet rooms for the use of the cooks and other employes engaged in and about said kitchens and premises; and shall further in general provide for the best interests of the said cooks and other persons working in the said kitchens and for the public in so far as it be affected by the conditions of the said places and premises.

Introduced by
FRED FRAZER.

Recommended to pass. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 10.

Whereas, We deem it to the detriment of the health of women and children to labor long hours, and

Whereas, We are aware that women and children in many occupations in the State of Minnesota are forced to labor long hours, be it

Resolved, by the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That every honorable means be resorted to to have the legislature of the State of Minnesota enact a law limiting the hours of labor for women and children to a maximum of ten hours a day, and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct the Federation Council, and that the Federation Council is hereby instructed to use its influence with the law-making powers to have such a law enacted and enforced.

Introduced by
FRED M'KELVY,
Cooks & Waiters' Union No. 53,
Duluth, Minn.

Recommended to pass.

Moved that the recommendation be concurred in.

Moved as amendment that the word eight be inserted in place of the word ten. Amendment lost.

Motion to concur in recommendation of committee carried.

Resolution No. 13.

Whereas, We believe the garnishee law as it is now enforced is a source of trouble and a menace to labor inasmuch as it stops payment of all wages due for an indefinite time, giving the person garnisheed no alternative but settlement; that it is unjust and all on the side of the creditor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body ask our representatives to the state legislature to consider this matter and if possible have the garnishee law amended, making it unlawful for any creditor to garnishee for more than the amount of debt together with the costs of the garnishment and that all wages or moneys due over the amount of debt and costs shall be paid at once and shall not be held by the courts subject to suit or settlement.

Resolved, That our delegate to the State Federation of Labor be instructed to present these resolutions at the

convention to be held at Little Falls June 8, 9 and 10, and ask their support and assistance in placing this matter before the legislature.

(Signed) R. D. RANSOM,
R. CAUGHIE,

Committee.

Recommended to pass. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 14.

Whereas, We the carpenters and joiners, of Brainerd, Minnesota, believing the present immigration laws to be in direct opposition to organized labor inasmuch as it provides monopolies and capitalists with a means to fill vacancies whenever needed in case of strikes or other deficiencies and is practically one of the greatest powers wielded by capital against labor; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body ask the State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Little Falls, to consider this matter and take such action as may be found necessary to place further restrictions on foreign emmigration, and be it further

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to place these resolutions before the convention and support the same and by all honorable means to solicit the support of other unions.

(Signed) R. D. RANSOM,
R. CAUGHIE,

Committee.

Recommended not to pass. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 19.

Resolution offered by the Flour Mill Employees Union, Local No. 2 of Minneapolis:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it is due to the dignity of labor that all delegates seated in this convention present themselves at its meetings in a condition fit for the transaction of business, and that they conduct themselves in a proper manner; be it further

Resolved, That the sargeant-at-arms be instructed to expell from the hall any delegate whose actions show him to be intoxicated, or who is known to be under the influence of liquor, and be it further

Resolved, That the seat of any delegate thus expelled be declared vacant for the remainder of the convention.

(Signed) JOHN STRATTON,
WM. TUCKER,
L. LUND,
HENRY SMITH,
J. M. BOHAN,

Delegates from Flour Mill Employees Union, Local No. 2.

Recommended to lay on the table.

Resolution withdrawn.

Resolution No. 25.

To the 21st State Federation of Labor, Assembled at Little Falls June 8, 9 and 10, 1903:

Be it Resolved, That we demand of the next legislature of this state the establishing of a sufficient number of public employment bureaus throughout this state for the benefit of all citizens and that there be an appropriation made for the carrying on of such bureau.

Introduced by

GEO. A. HARVEY.

Recommended to pass. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 26.

Little Falls, Minn., June 9, 1903.

To the Officers and Delegates of the 21st Annual Convention now Convened in Little Falls, Minn.:

Whereas, The Coopers' Local No. 22 of the Coopers' International Union of the City of Minneapolis is making a strenuous and a determined effort to get the large millers of that city to use the union labels on the barrels used by them, further

Whereas, That all affiliated unions demand and patronize all products bearing the union label, and buy their flour in packages bearing the union label of the Coopers' International Union.

Whereas, Coopers' Local Union No. 22 has declared themselves in favor of the eight-hour work-day, and

Whereas, They have done everything possible to try and induce Coopers' Local No. 150 to also adopt the eight-hour work-day, but without avail; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, assembled, does hereby instruct the incoming council to lend all possible assistance to Coopers' Union No. 22 in their endeavor to make the eight-hour work-day universal among the coopers of Minneapolis.

COOPERS NO. 22.

Recommended to pass. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 33.

To the Officers and Members of the State Federation:

Whereas, The International Organization of Garment Workers of America have adopted a label, which is attached to all garments made by members of said organization, and

Whereas, Members of organized labor in the State of Minnesota have been very lax in demanding goods with the above label; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation in convention assembled do hereby indorse said label, and request that all members of organized labor in the State of Minnesota demand goods bearing said label.

MARGARET M. FERGUSON,
Rec. Sec., U. G. W. of A., Local No. 27.

Recommended to pass. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 27.

J. M. Gilmore, having labored as a journeyman carpenter and joiner in many of the states of the Union, find that the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin are practically the only states which cling, to some extent, to the ten-hour day, and in behalf of the Carpenters' Union of St. Cloud, which union I represent, and also for the interest and cause of organized labor,

Resolved, That notice be given to all unions of the State of Minnesota urging their members to demand an eight-hour workday, beginning May 1, 1904.

Delegate Carpenters' Local Union,
St. Cloud, Minn.

Recommended not to concur in on the grounds that it is outside of the jurisdiction of the Federation.

Resolution No. 28.

Presented by A. H. Garfield in behalf of the retail clerks of the State of Minnesota.

June 8, 1903.

Whereas, We deem it to the best interest of all concerned to continue the present system of friendly agitation in order to secure a general six o'clock (daily) closing of retail stores; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Federation of Labor agitate the necessity of all its members and their families to do their purchasing between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., daily, and be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State

Federation of Labor use every honorable effort possible to induce firms that are open after 6 o'clock p. m. to conform to the modern business principle of closing at 6 o'clock daily, and be it

Resolved, That all members of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and their families will ask for the clerk's union working card and insist upon union clerks waiting upon them, and be it further

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Federation of Labor advise its members against purchasing goods on the six (6) national holidays, viz: New Year's, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Recommended to pass. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 29.

Whereas, The American Tobacco Co., better known as the trust, employs cheap child labor, and such methods are detrimental to the advancement of education, Christianity and liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the Minnesota State Federation of Labor do condemn such methods, and that it be further

Resolved, That we endorse the Cigarmakers' Blue Label, which stands for short hours and honest labor.

MAX CONRAD.
JOHN SPUHLES,
HENRY GRAUSE.
J. PRATTS.

Recommended to pass. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 30.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 9, 1903.

The men employed in the repair of freight cars in the State of Minnesota and the United States in general, being compelled to work out of doors in the heat of summer and the cold of winter without any protection from the elements whatever, and suffering much hardship thereby; therefore be it

Resolved, by the State Federation of Labor, assembled at Little Falls, do all in its power to have a law passed in the legislature at its next session to compell the railroads to build car sheds for the protection of its men.

ED. L. KENRICK,
Minneapolis.
HUGH JONES,
St. Paul.

Recommended to pass. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 32.

By Jno. A. Barron, Trades Assembly, Duluth:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union is engaged in a bitter struggle with the non-union Los Angeles, Cal., Times, and

Whereas, There are several firms, patronizing said unfair Times, who manufacture articles and goods offered for sale in nearly every city and town in the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming secretary is hereby instructed to write a letter to each of the following companies at his earliest convenience urging them to withdraw their patronage from the Times:

American Brewing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

"Castoria"—The Centaur Company, 77 Murray street, New York city.

"Cuticura"—Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

Philo-Hay Specialty Company (patent medicines), Newark, N. J.

"Postum"—Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"Peruna"—Peruna Medical Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

"Scott's Emulsion"—Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl street, New York city.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Company, New York city.

Further resolved, That in case any of the above named firms refuse to withdraw their advertising patronage, the incoming Executive Council is authorized to place such firms on the unfair list of the State Federation, and all affiliated unions notified.

Recommended to pass. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 34. Referred to new business.

Resolution No. 35.

Whereas, The firm of Black & Grimes of Erie, Penn., manufacturers of the Radiant Home and Hot Air Blast stoves have been placed upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor at the request of the Iron Moulders' Union, and

Whereas, It is a well known fact that this firm is unfair and unwilling to treat with organized labor: therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, endorse the action of the A. F. of L. against that firm, and that all organizers of this

Federation be instructed to use every endeavor to discourage the sale of the Radiant Home and Hot Air Blast stoves.

Introduced by C. E. James.

Recommended to pass. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 37.

Whereas, The State Labor Bureau has in the past two years been conducted in such an able and efficient manner that it is now a credit to the state and to all union men; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we offer a vote of thanks to the present Labor Commissioner and his corps of assistants who have so ably conducted the business of the bureau.

A. W. TURNER.

Recommended to pass. Recommendation concurred in.

At this point the president announced that a local photographer wished to take a photograph of the delegates, and a group photograph was taken.

Grievance Committee.

A communication in regard to the telephone girls was read as follows:

Minneapolis, Minn., June 2, 1903.

To Miss Dunbar and the other Operators who called on me in regard to a final decision of the Twin City Telephone Company:

I have investigated this matter as thoroughly as possible and find that the dismissals were for good and sufficient cause and were necessary to maintain the proper discipline and efficiency of the service.

I have laid the matter before the directors and the decision is that the company will not interfere with the action of the general manager.

Very truly,

TWIN CITY TELEPHONE CO.,

By E. H. Moulton, President.

Your grievance committee condemns the action of the Twin City Telephone Co. and recommends that the grievance of Miss Alice Dunbar and the telephone girls who were discharged by the said company be concurred in, and that the grievance be referred to the incoming Federation Council with power to act in conjunction with the committee from the Trades and Labor Council of Minneapolis.

J. W. COLLOGAN,

Chairman.

E. F. HELLER,
Secretary.
P. F. JORDAN.
JOSEPH HAMPLE.

Moved to adopt. Motion carried.

**Report From Constitution Committee.
Resolution No. 31.**

By Del. Jno. A. Barron, Trades Assembly, Duluth:

Amendment to Constitution.

Article 4, Sec. 4.—No delegates shall be allowed to retain their seats in the convention, unless by a two-thirds vote, who cannot show the union labels on their wearing apparel to a special union label committee, to be appointed by the president, who shall examine all delegates and report to the convention immediately following the report of officers.

Provided, That this section does not apply to delegates from unions that have been organized during the preceding six months.

Recommended to pass.

Moved to amend by adding that the committee be instructed to investigate the conduct of delegates to the conventions and report back to their organizations. Amendment withdrawn.

Moved to indefinitely postpone without reference in the minutes. Motion lost. Moved that the resolution be referred back to the organizations. Carried.

Resolution No. 20, introduced by Carpenters' Union No. 7 of Minneapolis, was referred back with a recommendation from the majority of the committee that it be adopted as amended.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 8, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor at Little Falls Assembled, greetings:

The Carpenters' Local Union No. 7 of Minneapolis wish to submit the following amendment to the Constitution of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Strike out Sec. 4 in Article 4 and substitute the following section:

No members of affiliated unions shall hold office in the Minnesota State Federation of Labor who holds a political office either appointive or elective, outside of the trade he represents.

Change number of Sec. 2 of Article 5 to Section 3 and add a new Section 2 to Article 5. Sec. 2, Article 5 as a new section.

The president, secretary-treasurer and the secretary of the Federation Council shall attend the convention with full privilege of the floor and the right to vote.

Their expenses shall be paid by the State Federation, but only delegates seated in convention on credentials from their respective unions shall be eligible as candidates for office.

Sec. 3, Article 5, change to Sec. 4, Article 5, as amended.

It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to make and keep a complete record of the transactions of the convention of this Federation and within 60 days after each convention he shall have the proceedings printed in full, in pamphlet form and forward no less than one copy to every five members of all affiliated unions. He shall attend to such other matters as may come into his hands during his term of office, and turn the same over to his successor. He shall assist the president in the discharge of correspondence; he shall report quarterly to the unions showing financial condition, number of unions in good standing, number of unions in arrears and he must make an annual report to the convention. He shall be custodian of the funds of this Federation and will disburse the same only on orders signed by the president, after being allowed by a majority vote of the convention or Federation Council. He shall be required to furnish a surety bond of \$1,000, or as much more as may be presumed to be in the treasury during his term of office. Failing to do so within thirty days after election, the office shall be declared vacant and the Federation Council shall proceed to the election of a secretary-treasurer. The premium of said bond shall be paid by the Federation. He shall receive a salary such as may be decided upon at the convention prior to his election.

Section 4, Article 5, changed to Sec. 5, Article 5, as amended. It shall be the duty of the Federation Council to pass judgment upon all strikes, lockouts and other matters that may be referred to them, always having due respect for the higher authority of national or international law. When strikes or lockouts have been approved, they may direct the secretary to issue and distribute to all the unions in the state a circular setting forth the facts and calling upon them for such assistance as may seem wisest and best. The

Federation Council shall hold regular monthly meetings, consider all matters of interest to the Federation, make a true copy of the proceedings of each meeting and mail a copy of their proceedings to every central body in the state within seven days after the meeting. They shall be authorized and must declare any office of this Federation vacant when it comes to their attention that an officer is holding a political office outside of the trade he represents. They shall devise ways and means for raising funds for the proper carrying out of the work of this Federation.

Respectfully submitted by
Carpenters' Local Union No. 7 of Minneapolis.

THOMAS M'COURT,
President.
J. T. BROWN,
Secretary.

The resolution committee recommended the passage of Resolution No. 20, after striking out the following:

"Sec. 4, Article 4, as amended:—No members of affiliated unions shall hold office in the Minnesota State Federation of Labor who holds a political office either appointive or elective, outside of the trade he represents."

In Sec. 3, Article 5, as proposed:—Strike out the words, "but only delegates seated in convention on credentials from their respective unions shall be eligible as candidates for office."

In Sec. 5, Article 5, as proposed:—Strike out, "They shall be authorized and must declare any office of this Federation vacant when it comes to their attention that an officer is holding a political office outside of the trade he represents."

The minority report was a recommendation that it be referred back to the affiliated unions, which was as follows:

Minority Report of Constitution Committee.

Little Falls, Minn., June 9, 1903.

Whereas, The Minnesota State Federation of Labor, in the ninth section of its platform, declares in favor of the Initiative and Referendum vote, and

Whereas, Resolution number twenty is of vital importance to the Federation and the unions affiliated therewith, we hereby respectfully submit the following minority report:

That Resolution No. 20 be submitted to the affiliated unions for a referendum vote, as provided for in Article seven (7) of Section eight (8) of the Federation Constitution, each section to be voted upon separately by the affiliated unions, and the vote of each union published in the official paper of the Federation.

THOMAS M'COURT.
A. H. GARFIELD.

Moved and seconded that the majority report be concurred in.

Moved as an amendment that the minority report be substituted for the majority report.

This resolution received considerable discussion, which was participated in by Delegates Carlin, McKenna, Mullane, Walquist, Rogers, Davis, Harvey, Swift, Rogan and several others.

Delegate Goetzinger moved the previous question, which was carried.

The vote on the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was lost by a vote of 54 ayes to 132 nays.

Moved that the resolution be referred back to the committee with instructions to change the sections of the constitution in accordance with the vote just taken. Motion carried.

It was announced that Hon. W. I. Nolan, of Minneapolis, and Hon. I. W. Bouck, of Royalton, two members of the last legislature who were very friendly to organized labor, were in the hall and they were called to the front of the hall and introduced to the convention, and made a few remarks. Mr. Nolan said he had listened to the deliberations of the convention, and had been reminded of the last session of the legislature. There had been lots of resolutions and many speeches, but— He said that he had noticed the delegates were some of them opposed to politicians, but that did not affect him, as he is not a politician—he is a statesman.

Mr. Bouck stated that he was not a speaker, but was glad to see the delegates at work, and while he would confess that he had come to Little Falls to attend a ball game, he was glad of the opportunity to meet the representatives of organized labor of the State of Minnesota. He was pleased to feel that he had been of some assistance to the workingmen during the last legislature, and if he

could be of assistance at any time he trusted they would not hesitate to call upon him.

Mr. Nolan would not be excused until he had told a story, as his ability in that direction was well known to the delegates, and he favored the convention with one of his inimitable dialect stories.

It was announced that the ball game which was to have been played between the St. Cloud and Little Falls teams in the afternoon had been postponed until 6:15 in order to give the delegates an opportunity to witness it, and each of the delegates was furnished a ticket by the courtesy of the local committee on entertainment.

Mayor Vasaly was escorted to the front of the hall and given three rousing cheers by the delegates.

Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Third Day.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Little Falls, Minn., June 10, 1903.

Convention called to order at 9:15 by Pres. Neary.

Moved that speeches on resolutions be limited to two minutes. Lost.

The consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution was continued as follows:

Resolution No. 18, changing time of holding convention:

Whereas, In the past the State Federation of Labor has always held its annual conventions in the month of June, and

Whereas, It is difficult for most of the union men to attend at that time of the year, inasmuch as it is the busiest season, when it is hard for them to get leave of absence, and

Whereas, It would be much easier to procure such leave of absence and thus insure a much larger attendance after the 4th day of July, inasmuch as the balance of the month of July and the month of August is the dull season in all lines of traffic: now therefore be it

Resolved, That the next annual convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor be held on the 2nd Mon-

day in July of each year.

JOHN SPUHLER.

D. L. KANECH.

Recommended to pass. Recommendation not concurred in.

Resolution No. 15.

Little Falls, June 8th, 1903.

To the State Federation of Labor, Minnesota:

Gentlemen—The success of the present trade-union movement is in great measure due to the efforts of the American Federation of Labor, which by consistently adhering to the principles of trade autonomy has succeeded in building up the best organization for the improvement of the working classes the world has ever seen, and

Whereas, This parent organization depends entirely on the support given by the subordinate unions, composed of National, International, and Federated Labor Unions, Central Bodies and State Federations of Labor, and

Whereas, Trade-unions declare it as morally wrong for individual workmen to remain outside the union of their craft, International unions maintain that all locals of their craft must come under their jurisdiction. State Federations are equally active in securing the support and co-operation of the unions in their territory. Then it consistently and logically follows that a Central Body, or a State Federation, cannot be morally right if it remains outside the fold of the great family of trade unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, declare that we are in accord with, and heartily endorse the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and that our incoming officers be instructed to immediately take the necessary steps to secure a charter from that body.

Introduced by Chas. Erb and Hans Peterson, Local No. 36, I. U. S. E. (International Union of Steam Engineers).

Recommended for passage. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 7

To add to Article VII, miscellaneous, the following section:

Section 9.—No officer of this Federation shall be an officer of this body

more than three years in succession.

C. S. TOUSLEY,

St. Paul Typo. Union No. 30

Recommended non-concurrence. Recommendation adopted.

Resolution No. 11.

Section four is hereby amended, beginning at line No. 19. Strike out "during sessions of the legis'ature the Federation Council shall be elected from St. Paul," and substitute instead: "The Federated Council shall be elected from the floor at each annual meeting of the State Federation of Labor, but the members shall be chosen from the delegations from the vicinity of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

D. L. KANE.

Recommended for adoption. Moved to concur in report. Moved to amend by making it read delegations from the vicinity of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Amendment carried.

Moved as amendment that constitution committee change the constitution to read seven instead of five members. Amendment carried.

Moved to adopt as amended. Motion carried.

Resolution No. 12.

Whereas, Organized labor is yearly brought face to face with new and more difficult problems with which we can successfully cope only by adopting modern and scientific methods thoroughly up to date; therefore be it

Resolved, That the preamble of our constitution be annuled, and the following be adopted in its place:

CONSTITUTION

of the

Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, It has been fully demonstrated by experience, that unity of action and organization among working people are imperative and essential in order to combat the ever-growing encroachments of organized and consolidated capital, and as there are many questions affecting the welfare of the working class, which can not be dealt with in special and separate Trade and Labor Unions, and as that end can be best attained by a central

labor organization through which all branches of labor may prove allies to any particular one that may be oppressed, and all may form a brotherhood for the defense and protection of the laboring class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the various trade and labor unions in convention assembled, do hereby organize ourselves into "The Minnesota State Federation of Labor" for the purpose of concentrating the efforts of the working class for its own mutual protection, education and social advancement, and to that end we adopt the following to unite the various organizations of trade and labor of this state, for the purpose of education and co-operation in the maintenance of the rights of the working class and the advancement of their interests; to impress upon the various branches of labor the necessity of organization, and to assist in the formation of organizations where none now exist; to act as an arbitrator in labor dispute that are not the exclusive concern of individual organizations, and use all honorable means in our power to adjust difficulties which may arise between working men and employers; to disseminate labor literature; discuss and examine all questions affecting the welfare of the working class; and to concentrate all labor of this state as to enable it to successfully combat any encroachments of the capitalist class.

We hereby pledge ourselves to assist each other in securing fair wages to the workers by all honorable means, and we shall withdraw all patronage and business from any unfair employer, let his calling or political affiliation be what it may, and that we will use union made goods in preference to all others.

Declaration of Principles.

We hold that labor produces all wealth, therefore the laborer in justice is entitled to that which his labor produces. But when wealth producers live in poverty and idlers roll in luxury, it is evident that the industrial system which permits such conditions must be wrong, and requires a thorough change.

It is self-evident that, as the power of capital combines and increases the political freedom of the masses becomes more and more a delusion. There can be no harmony under the present industrial system, for the sim-

ple reason that capital, in its modern character, consists, largely of profits, rent and interest, wrongfully extorted from the producers, who possess neither the land nor the means of production, and are, therefore, compelled to sell their labor and brains, or both, to the possessor of the land and means of production, at such prices as an uncertain and speculative market may allow. Organization of trades and labor unions is necessary to check the evil outgrowth of the prevailing system. But they must keep pace with the progress of the age and with the march of advanced ideas.

While trade and labor unions have hitherto struggled for higher wages and shorter hours of labor, they have practically protected themselves as producers, but not as consumers.

To the end that this shall not remain merely an idle declaration, but that it shall have power for good in the fight of labor for the fruits of its industry, we charge all members of this parliament of labor, and all affiliated bodies, to actively support, with their ballots and otherwise, that political party whose platform is nearest to the above declaration of principles and the following demands:

1. Collective ownership by the people of all the means of production and distribution, and all means of communication and transportation, National, State, or Municipal.

2. Adoption of a constitutional amendment requiring the election of the president, vice president and judges by direct vote of the people.

3. Thorough reform of the judiciary laws, by legislative enactment, forbidding the assumption of legislative and executive power by the courts, by the issuing of injunctions.

4. Abolition of all indirect taxes.

5. Abolition of contract system in all public works.

6. The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

7. Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

8. Prohibition of all contract prison labor.

9. The adoption of the Initiative and Referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of all

elected or appointed officers through the Imperative Mandate.

10. Establishment of postal deposit and savings banks.

11. National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age.

12. Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

13. Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalism as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people. Workmen have been arrayed against workmen and ordered to shoot down their comrades. We declare our intention to hold absolutely aloof from all connection with the militia. And we further protest against the law passed at the session of congress making the national guard of the various states an adjunct to the regular army and placing it under the command of the president, to be an assumption of power, and in violation of the constitution of the United States.

14. Prohibition of child labor under 16 years.

15. Compulsory education at public expense.

17. First lien for workingmen's wages.

18. The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the power of taxation to be utilized for that purpose.

19. The use of halls in all municipal buildings to be granted free of charge to the citizens for the discussion of public questions.

Presented by

J. E. NASH.

Recommended that it be non-concurred in.

Delegate Mullane moved that the preamble be referred to the affiliated unions without debate. Carried.

Resolution No. 3.

Whereas, There are many things in which State Federations should cooperate, for instance, in immediate demands in which state organizations should move with the same pace; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention send one delegate to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, to be held at Manitowoc July 14th.

D. L. KANE,

Chairman.

Recommended that the resolution be not concurred in.

Moved that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Division called for, and the motion lost by a vote of 57 ayes and 111 nays.

Moved that the resolution be adopted as read. Carried.

The resolution committee reported on the following resolutions:

Resolution No. 39.

Whereas, There are now several different labels in use by the different organizations throughout this state and the United States, and

Whereas, They sometimes come in contact with each other, and some articles would have to have several labels on to be considered strictly union good; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend that the American Federation of Labor adopt, if possible, a universal label to be used on all union-made goods.

T. J. HAMLIN,
Federal Trade Union.

Recommended to pass. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 40.

Whereas, A law has been passed by congress and signed by the president, at the 58th session, giving the power to the president of the United States to force the state militia to become regular soldiers; and further, it gives the president power to send the citizen soldier of one state into some other state, as he may see fit; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the State Federation of Labor of Minnesota in convention assembled at Little Falls, this 9th day of June, 1903, That we advise members of trade unions to join the militia of the State of Minnesota so as to control said militia in the interest of labor.

W. E. STACY,
Union No. 77, C. M. I. U., Minneapolis, Minn.

Reported back without recommendation.

Moved to lay on the table. Motion carried.

The report of the organization committee was read as follows:

Report of Committee on Organization.

Mr. President and delegates to the convention, your committee on organi-

zation desires to submit for your approval the following report as adopted by the committee:

We all recognize the necessity and urgent need of organization in many cities in the state. We, as delegates, know of the benefits derived by organization, and we know of the disadvantages of having many non-union men imported from the many smaller towns and cities into our cities when there is trouble in some trade or a strike on. Therefore, we should see the necessity of good, earnest organization in every town of any reasonable size in the state. With but one or two exceptions the cities represented at this convention are places above the 10,000 mark of population, and there are today many cities of 2,000, 3,000 and 5,000 and over which have no organizations. There is urgent need of an organizer in many cities at once.

There are calls from the northern part of the state—the cities of Cloquet, Virginia, Ely, Everett, Carlton, Bemidji, Fergus Falls and other cities. In the central part the brickmakers should be organized at Chaska, and we urge especial attention be paid to Little Falls. The workingmen have shown great interest and the brickmakers, barbers and other trades may be organized. Life may be instilled in Red Wing; work may be done at Fairbault, Northfield, St. Peter, Anoka and Litchfield. These cities, in the central portion of the state, are adjacent to the Twin Cities, and it should appeal to the Twin City delegation as a body to support the idea of having these towns organized, and when once organized they will stand behind you in every just move and will be a help to all other unions. In the southern and western part of the state we find live, progressive towns of a number of thousand population which should be organized and strengthened, namely: Redwood Falls, Sleepy Eye, New Ulm, Pipestone, Worthington and Loraine.

We have named a few of the many towns that work could be done to good advantage and to do this work we recommend that a regular organizer be placed in the field for the entire year, excepting the months of December, January, February and March, these months being a very hard portion of the year to do much in many crafts, and we further recommend that when the organizer is sent to a city that he

be given all the time necessary and that his time shall not be limited to any certain number of days or weeks and that he report on blanks furnished by the Federation every two days, giving results of his work. As an organizer should keep in touch with the officers and Federation Council not only to give them the exact facts of his work, but to receive any instruction or advice. We also recommend that the reports of the organizer be submitted to the president for his consideration at the meeting of the council.

We recommend that the organizer be instructed to order all charters for locals formed from the International Union of their craft and that he be instructed to do all in his power to affiliate every local he organizes and all old locals with the State Federation.

We recommend that the organizer be instructed to do all in his power to introduce the union label goods and educate the workmen on the benefits of using union label goods, by the distribution of pamphlets of the union label, as furnished by the International organizations, and by addressing meetings of union men on the subject of the label.

We recommend that special attention be given by the organizer to cities having enough railroad carpenters and bridge workmen to the formation of unions of this craft, the charters for each union to be received from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as there are at present two organizations of this kind in the state and to strengthen these two more should be organized at once.

We recommend that the organizer be instructed to organize unions and receive charters from the International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. when there are two or more International Unions of the same craft.

We recommend that the resolution of the sawmill workers be given especial attention by the Federation, and the work of organizing the sawmill workers be given an early consideration by the regular organizer.

Respectfully submitted,

GARFIELD E. MORRISON,
Chairman.

J. M. FLECK,
EDWARD PERROTT,
C. E. JAMES,

JOE H. ELLIS,
THOS. E. LEES,
Committee.

Moved to adopt the report as read.
Motion carried.

The constitution committee reported further as follows:

The committee recommends that all matter of Sec. 3, Article 4, commencing in 4th line at the word "and" be stricken out.

JOE MACAULY,
Chairman.
A. H. GARFIELD,
Secretary.

Moved to concur in report. Carried.

Resolution No. 38.

Whereas, We believe it vital to the success and perpetuation of the mill-workers' unions of this state, and to the lasting benefit of the sawmill and lumber workers' craft, that measures be taken to unionize all the sawmill plants of the state so far unorganized, and

Whereas, There are many thousand men yet unorganized employed in the lumber industries of this state, and as their affiliation with the Federation of Labor would strengthen it and promote the cause of trade unionism, be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Federation of Labor take especial steps toward the unionizing of the lumber industry, and that arrangements to that effect, whether by the appointment of a special organizer or in any other manner deemed wise, be affected at this meeting.

ANDREW JAMIESON.
JOSEPH DUPINO.
J. O. VAILLANCOURT.
E. A. BENGTON.
E. M. SNOW.
E. J. BEATRICE.
A. W. JONES.
R. J. BLACK.
EDWARD HAGGERTY.
B. G. DINKLEY.
J. L. HUGHES.
OLUF HANSEN.
L. P. NELSON.

Recommended to pass. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution No. 3.

Brainerd, Minn., June 6, 1903.

The members of the Pine Tree Lodge No. 133, B. R. C. of A., ask for the assistance of the State Federation of

Labor to try and get the B. R. C. of A. and the I. A. of C. W. amalgamated into one association.

BERT SABIN,
President.
R. C. KUTZ,
Secretary.

Recommended to refer to Federation Council. Recommendation concurred in.

Finance Committee's Report.

The committee on finance submitted the following report:

Little Falls, Minn., June 10, 1903.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

We, your committee on finance and auditing, beg leave to report that we have examined the books of the secretary-treasurer and find them correct, as reported to this convention.

Following are the receipts and expenditures:

Balance on hand at last convention	\$721 80
Receipts of the year ending June 7, 1903	1,823 22
Total receipts	2,545 02
Expenditures for the year....	1,237 03
Balance on hand at the close of day, June 7, 1903.....	1,307 99

We find that the balance in the American Exchange Bank of Duluth, as per certified check and bank book, amounting to \$1,200 cash, in the possession of secretary-treasurer. Cash, \$107.99; total, \$1,307.99.

Respectfully submitted,
HUGO V. KOCH,
Acting Chairman.
ED. SCHUBISKY.
E. M. BENTSON.
F. A. SCOPY.
CHARLES ERB.

Moved to adopt. Carried.

Also the following:

Little Falls, Minn., June 9, 1903.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, greeting:

We, the committee on finance, after having examined the books and bills of your secretary-treasurer, feel in duty bound to commend Mr. McEwen for the very simple and perfect system he has inaugurated in keeping the records of the Federation.

The system of book-keeping is so simple and accurate that your committee had no trouble in auditing every account.

Every item was so entered that a more perfect system could not be found anywhere, and such being the case, we feel too much cannot be said of the painstaking and careful methods employed by Mr. McEwen in handling the increased number of account of the State Federation of Labor during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,
HUGO V. KOCH,
Acting Chairman.
ED. SCHUBISKY.
E. M. BENTSON.
F. A. SCOPY.
CHARLES ERB.

Little Falls, Minn., June 10, 1903.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Minnesota Federation of Labor:

We, the finance committee, after having duly examined the findings and correspondence passing between the secretary of the State Federation and the Winona Trades and Labor Assembly, recommend that the Winona body be exempt from the payment of \$57, paid Mr. Carver, and statement rendered to Winona Trades and Labor Assembly to the effect that said indebtedness is cancelled.

Respectfully submitted,
HUGO KOCH,
Acting Chairman.
F. A. SCOPY.
ED. SCHUBISKY.
E. M. BENTSON.
CHARLES ERB.

Moved to adopt. Carried.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports.

The committee on officers' reports submitted the following report:

Little Falls, Minn., June 9, 1903.

We, your committee on officers' reports, recommend the adoption of the following recommendations:

Recommendations of President M. E. Neary.

First—That we concur in the recommendation that a permanent organizer be placed in the field.

Second—That we concur in the recommendation to have the inmates of Stillwater prison make only enough shoes to provide for themselves and the inmates of other state institutions, and if this would not require all of the time of the inmates that they be employed in the manufacture of twine,

and this be left in the hands of the incoming Federation Council.

Third—We recommend the suggestion of President M. E. Neary that the matter of printing the proceedings of the convention be left in the hands of the secretary-treasurer.

Report on Secretary-Treasurer W. E. McEwen's Report.

We recommend the adoption of the secretary-treasurer's report and we concur in his recommendation of a Propaganda Committee, whose duty it will be to prepare literature, and oversee its distribution in every portion of the state, particularly in localities where trade unionism is unknown. This committee can do considerable good if it chooses. Every city, in which trades unions are active, at various times of the year want lectures on the labor question. It costs considerable money for one community to bring a noted lecturer from a distant point. We believe a part of our educational work should be to arrange a course of lectures throughout the state. Arrangement could be made with the local central bodies so that each city could bear its share of the expense. This would make it exceptionally easy for each city to have good lecturers at a minimum cost. It would also serve to make the labor movement more popular than it ever was before.

Committee Report on the Federation Council's Report.

First—We recommend that the matter of affiliating the State Federation of Labor with the American Federation of Labor be referred back to the convention.

Second—We recommend the adoption of the Donely Bill, a bill for an act entitled "An act to define the liabilities of employers in relation to damages sustained by their employees."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That every person, co-partnership, or corporation doing business and operating in this state shall be liable for all damages sustained by any agent, servant or employee by reason of the negligence of any other agent, servant or employee, without contributory negligence on his part, when sustained within this state, and

no contract, rules, or regulation between such person, co-partnership, or corporation and any agent, servant or employee shall impair or diminish such liability.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Third—We concur in the recommendation that the incoming Federation Council be instructed to investigate the labor laws of other states and such new laws as in their judgment would be a benefit to us in this state, and have such bills drawn and submitted to the convention in 1904 for endorsement, so that there would not be a delay when the legislature convenes.

Fourth—We concur in the recommendation that the portion of the constitution providing that during the legislative session the council be elected from St. Paul, be changed and made to provide that the council be elected from the vicinity of St. Paul and Minneapolis during the session of the legislature.

G. CARLSON.

J. H. BAKER.

J. MILTON GILMORE.

MAY OHATTO.

W. P. O. HERON.

Report on President Neary's report first read and recommendations No. 1, 2 and 3 concurred in.

Committee report on Secretary McEwen's report read and motion made to concur in first recommendation.

Moved as an amendment that the following amendment to the recommendation be adopted:

By John A. Barron, Duluth Trades Assembly:

Whereas, A series of public lectures on the labor question in all cities of the state by men prominent in the labor movement has been recommended to this convention in officers' reports; therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming executive council is hereby directed to arrange with speakers of national prominence and hold meeting in all organized cities of this state under the auspices of the State Federation, expenses of such meeting to be defrayed by a pro rata assessment of the cities visited.

Motion carried.

Report on Federation Council's report. First recommendation already

provided for by the convention. Second recommendation in regard to the Donnelly bill. Moved that it be referred to the incoming Federation Council. Third recommendation adopted. Fourth recommendation already provided for.

Moved that report be adopted as a whole as amended. Carried.

Resolution No. 41. Recommended to pass. Moved to concur in resolution. Motion lost by vote of 51 ayes to 93 nays.

Mr. French, of the International Cigarmakers, stated that he had been well pleased with the treatment accorded him by the delegates, and that he felt grateful for the many courtesies extended to him, and that if the delegates ever came to the good old state of Kentucky he would guarantee them a hot time from start to finish.

Adjourned till 1:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Report From Organizations.

ST. PAUL.

Trades and Labor Assembly—Movement in good shape, and harmony prevails among the affiliated unions.

Retail Clerks, No. 2—Have had a growth of over 700 per cent in the last year, and are in a better shape financially than ever before. Have secured the 6 o'clock closing agreement with all the leading stores and have unionized many stores. One of the largest hardware stores in the city has been unionized, and union men should insist upon the retail salesmen's card.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 281.—A year ago had 50 members and now have over 250. Union stamp has been introduced, and the members of the union wish to thank organized labor for the support which has been given the boot and shoe workers union stamp.

N. W. Furriers' Union.—As this is the first time our craft has been represented in a convention of the State Federation it gives us great pleasure as delegates of the Northwestern Furriers' Union to make a favorable report of our craft within the borders of our state at this time. About Jan. 1, 1902, our union numbered only about thirty members, where today we have more than threbled that number. We have

lessened our hours of work from 9½ to 9 hours per day and have had an 8 per cent increase in wages. We have been instrumental in organizing the Northwestern Fur Dressers' Union, a good organization, who have succeeded through their organization in getting an increase of twenty-five per cent in their wages. Our union has acted in conjunction with organizers at Minneapolis, in organizing a union in that city into an organization which comprises over three-fourths of the fur cutters and nailers employed at the craft in that city. We are about to organize the fur finishers of our city, which organization in addition to the fur cutters, nailers and apprentices will comprise all the elements of our craft. Last, but not least, allowe me to state that the year 1903 has brought enough fur workers into the A. F. of L. to constitute the number required for an International Organization, and it gives me great pleasure to report to this body that September of this year will add one more international to the ranks and that will be the International Fur Workers' Union. As the parent organization of the fur workers affiliated with the A. F. of L. we hope to land the headquarters of this new body within the borders of our state, and that the next convention of the State Federation will seat at least one of its officers. Also that the 200,000 fur coats, in addition to the like number of ladies' jackets and fine furs manufactured throughout the state will bear a union label, when we will ask the endorsement of this body and the support of the Labor League in getting said label before the people. Ours is the first furriers' union in the United States or Canada to affiliate with the A. F. of L. The necessity of affiliation to be a benefit to the labor movement has been demonstrated to us by the facts presented in New York where an independent union of a membership of nearly 350 members have allowed the sweating system to flourish to such a degree that a large per cent of the sweat-shop labor shown by statistics in New York are fur finishers, where women and children do pennance by cewing the off fall of the cutters' benches together and convert them into capes, muffs and ladies' garments which are purchased by the unknowing labor-

ing classes throughout the states, causing these sweat shops to have the support of organized labor and to thrive. The methods employed by that union in New York have done something toward adjusting local matters, but the failure to affiliate with the A. F. of L. has tended to set a bad example for newer and smaller bodies, for the selfish methods employed neither elevated the craft nor encouraged the apprenticeship, something which must be given much attention in the time to come, if the furriers wage shall be in line with those crafts which require a like apprenticeship of the fur craft. We believe our work will bear fruit to those employed at our craft, so we shall keep up the good work and our watchword shall be "Thorough."

Iron Molders No. 282—Business good and have secured a nine hour work day.

Brotherhood of Railway Car-men—Are new delegates to the Federation. Have been organized ten months, and have increased its membership from 19 in good standing to 390. Ask assistance to help organize, as there is a large territory in which to work, being in the neighborhood of 3000 who are eligible to membership in the state. Hope at the next convention to represent at least 2000 of these.

Machinists Union No. 112—There are two things which the union wished to bring before the convention. One of these was the good work done for the union by resolutions Nos. 6 and 7, adopted at the last convention. Have organized a union shop, and thank the engineers and others who have given them assistance. It had been started that no bills of benefit to organized labor had been passed by the last legislature, but the machinists have secured one of the best bills ever passed in the interest of organized labor, known as H. F. No. 582, which had been passed by the efforts of Labor Commissioner O'Donnell, the Federation Council and lobbyist, and Mr. Mullane. The union asked that all delegates go back to their unions and thank them for the great assistance they had given in the way of contributions to carry on the strike on the Union Pacific. Without such assistance it would have been impossible to have won this strike. There were 800 men who were not entitled to benefits from the organization,

but who were paid through the support given by organized labor.

Painters and Decorators No. 61—One year ago were not in shape to send delegates to the convention. Two years ago next to the largest union in St. Paul, but through the effects of a lock-out and other causes had dwindled to a membership of 40, with but \$13 in the treasury. The 40 were true and loyal union men and refused to give up the charter, although compelled to ask assistance from other unions. Every union had helped, and now the painters are again in first-class shape both in point of numbers and financially.

Retail Salesladies—All the salesladies ask is that union men demand the card of the Salesladies' union. Those who are members in good standing are only too glad of an opportunity to show their card, and those who are not will soon be glad to get in good standing if they are asked for the card. All union men should demand the salesladies' card, and urge others to do the same.

Typographical Union No. 30—Work good, and union progressing. The treasury is now the largest of any time in the history of the union.

Carpenters' Union—Good conditions, and have practical control of the field. Only two or three of the smaller firms are outside the union. Have nearly 100 applications pending, and a membership of 800.

Barbers No. 31—In a flourishing condition. Ask that efforts be made to unionize the barbers of the smaller towns.

DULUTH.

Trades and Labor Assembly—Number of unions have secured an increase of wages. There are at present four strikes on in the city. Boycotts have been declared in some instances and endorsed by the Assembly. In some of these men have been imported from the Twin Cities, but several of these have been induced to return, and chances are good for the workingmen to win their point in most of these troubles.

Painters No. 106—In a prosperous condition. Have increased from 75 to 100 per cent in membership, and have agreements with all but a few of the smaller contractors. Union men are employed at an eight hour day.

Building Trades Council—Eleven unions are represented, two of which have secured a raise of wages, and

are all progressing nicely.

Carpenters' Union—A year ago three firms were on the unfair list, but have secured settlements with these, and now every firm is on the fair list. Have experienced some trouble from the fact that West Superior was not well organized and men could join the union in West Superior for \$5 initiation fee, whereas it is \$20 in Duluth, and then come and work in Duluth, where wages are higher than in Superior. This has now been adjusted. Have a membership of 480 in good standing.

Stage Employes—Not large in numbers, but financially one of the best fixed in the state. Delegates have no axe to grind, but wish to express their appreciation of the able manner in which the business of the Federation has been conducted by Pres. Neary, Secretary McEwen and the officers of the body. Could guarantee that there is not a member of the organization who has not the union label on every piece of clothes he wears.

Lumber Pilers—Represent 200 men, but should have an organization of many times that number. Are in good shape considering the conditions, but hope to have much stronger organization in the future.

Cooks and Waiters—Are in the best condition, in point of membership and otherwise, since organization. Wished to urge Minneapolis unions to assist in organizing the cooks and waiters of that city. It was customary when there is trouble at the head of the lakes to import men from Minneapolis, owing to the fact that there is no organization at that city.

Plumbers No. 11—Is one of the most misused unions in the state, as they are compelled to work for only 55 cents an hour, with a half holiday on Saturday.

Stationary Firemen No. 137—Is a young organization, having been organized only nine months, but is doing very nicely.

Brewery Workers—Ask that the delegates and all union men demand union beer—every other label is asked for, and the brewery workers ask that their organization be given the same consideration.

Delegate Roth, of the Minneapolis Brewery Workers, reported that a new scale of \$16.00 per week for nine hours has been introduced, and urged that union men demand union made beer.

Electrical Workers—Have a little trouble on hand, but have every member working, and every prospect of satisfactory settlement.

MANKATO.

Flour Mill Employes—Every man in the city working at the trade is a union man, and they ask that the label be demanded on flour.

ST. CLOUD.

In behalf of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.

The conditions of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 930, St. Cloud, are more favorable now than ever before in its history. When I came to St. Cloud on July 31, 1902, the boys were undergoing a hard struggle between the contractors and mill men, which pended decision until last April, 1903, when it seemed as though the contractors and mill men were crushed. We finally drew up an article of agreement for the mill men, which they readily signed and are living up to it like men. Immediately afterward, we drew an article of agreement and presented it to the contractors, which was also signed without hesitation, and all is harmony and work abundant. Since that time we have organized a Team Drivers' union, which is being recognized by the contractors and many others.

Following that we organized the clerks, who have a large union and appear to be doing splendidly for a new organization.

We also have a Building Trades Council well represented by delegations from the Carpenters, Clerks, Teamsters, Stone and Granite Cutters, Painters, and Quarrymen.

Summing up all, non-union men of all classes along the line of building in St. Cloud are scarce.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. GILMORE.

For Local Union No. 930,

St. Cloud, Minn.

WINONA.

Cigarmakers—Through the efforts of Organizer Carver have increased their membership. There are now 17 unions in the city, and at the next convention there will be more delegates in attendance.

Carriage Workers—Organization in good shape.

BRAINERD.

Trades and Labor Assembly—In good condition. There are 17 locals in the city, not all of which are affiliated with the central body, but it is hoped to have them all affiliated.

Railway Car-men—In good condition. Started with a charter membership of nine, and now have from 170 to 200 in good standing. Have secured an advance of 20 cents per day, and ask that the Federation assist in organizing the craft.

COMMUNICATIONS AND BILLS.

The following bills were read:

The following bills have been O. K'd by finance committee and found correct:

M. E. Neary, expenses at convention	\$34 40
W. E. McEwen, hotel bill.....	21 00
Merritt & Hector, 300 circulars and printing	5 00
Union Publishing Co., 150 const. and making cut	6 00
Whithead & Hoag, 50 badges....	10 85
W. E. McEwen, carfare, extra labor and inc. expenses	30 00
Tom Holland, affil. Moulders' union	2 50
Geo. A. Harvey, affil. Railway car men's union, Minneapolis	2 50
H. L. Dix, F. Fresher, C. Douglas, credential committee	15 00
J. H. Carver, orgainzer and affil. five unions	25 00
A. W. Furner, organizer four unions, affiliated 1.....	22 50
C. E. James, affil, eight unions..	20 00

Moved that the bills be ordered paid. Motion carried.

The following bill of Mr. Becker was read:

Dr. to G. H. Becker for expenses at the State Legislature for postage, type-writing and incidental expenses from Jan. 5 to April 22, 1903, \$58.50

Little Falls, Minn., June 10, 1903.

We, the finance committee, refer this bill hereto attached to State Federation without any recommendation.

HUGO V. KOCH,
F. A. SCOPY,
ED. SCHUBISKY,
CHARLES ERB.

St. Paul, April 22, 1903.

Minn. State Federation of Labor:

Moved and seconded that the bill be ordered paid and order drawn on the

treasury for the amount. Motion carried.

Little Falls, Minn., June 10, 1903.

To the Officers and Delegates of the State Federation of Labor.

We, the finance committee, recommend the payment of bill of Henry Steen, amounting to \$22.50, for organizing and affiliating unions as per bill with exception of fee for affiliating carpenters' union, which body upon investigation we find has been paid as per records shown.

Respectfully submitted,
FINANCE COMMITTEE,
Per HUGO V. KOCH,
Chairman Finance Com.

Amount allowed by convention \$17.50.

Motion made and seconded that the Federation tender Mr. Becker a vote of thanks for the able manner in which he attended to the duties of lobbyist during the last session of the legislature. Carried unanimously.

Moved that the sum of \$25.00 be appropriated for E. E. Stevens for services as assistant secretary of the convention, and \$10.00 for Miss Emma Garney for services as stenographer. Motion carried.

Resolution No. 2 read as follows:

Resolution No. 2.

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Little Falls hereby expresses its appreciation of the good work done by The Union for the cause of unionism in the State of Minnesota during the past year, while the official organ of this Federation, and that we congratulate the said paper upon the able and honest manner in which it has been conducted, and the fearless stand it has taken upon all questions concerning the interests of organized labor.

J. E. MULLANE.

Moved to amend by inserting also the names of the Union Advocate of St. Paul and the Labor World of Duluth. Amendment carried. Resolution adopted as amended.

Resolution No. 34 read:

Resolution No. 34.

Resolved, That we consider that The Union, of Minneapolis, has faithfully represented the interests of organized labor during the year it has acted as

the official organ of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and that we hereby re-endorse the said paper, The Union, as the official paper of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

JOHN DURKER,
Cigarmakers No. 77.

Already covered and requested to take the same course as Resolution No. 2.

Moved that convention proceed to the selection of an official organ. Motion carried.

The Union of Minneapolis, the Union Advocate of St. Paul, The Labor World of Duluth and the Mankato Journal were placed in nomination. Mr. McEwen withdraw the name of the Labor World.

Delegates Scoby, Barron, Lott and Johnson were appointed as tellers. Moved that on the election of officers the ballot be cast by roll call. Motion carried.

Moved that nominating speeches be limited to three minutes. Carried.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

The following were placed in nomination for the presidency:

M. E. Neary, of Minneapolis.
A. G. Bainbridge, of Minneapolis.
Charles E. James, of St. Paul,
A. H. Garfield, of St. Paul.
Ballot taken for president.

Tellers reported the ballot for official paper as follows:

Total vote, 194, of which The Union received 94, the Union Advocate 88, the Labor World 7, the Mankato Journal 5.

Moved to proceed to a new ballot on the official paper. Carried.

Moved to proceed with nominations of officers while ballot for president is being counted. Carried.

B. G. Bradley, of Little Falls, placed in nomination for first vice president. Moved that Mr. Bradley be elected by acclamation. Motion carried unanimously.

Garfield E. Morrison, of Mankato, placed in nomination for second vice president. Moved that secretary cast the ballot of the convention for Mr. Morrison. Carried.

Report of tellers on ballot for president:

Total number of votes cast, 196. Necessary to a choice, 98. M. E. Neary received 97, C. E. James 52, A. G.

Bainbridge 33, A. H. Garfield 13, Smith 1.

Mr. Bainbridge withdrew in favor of Mr. James of St. Paul.

Mr. Garfield refused to withdraw his name.

Second ballot on official paper reported as follows:

Union Advocate 102; The Union, 96.

Moved to proceed to the election of secretary-treasurer. Carried.

Secretary-Treasurer McEwen placed in nomination, and several speeches made seconding his nomination.

Moved that the assistant secretary cast the ballot of the convention for Mr. W. E. McEwen for secretary-treasurer. Motion carried.

The tellers reported the following result of second ballot for president. Number of ballots cast, 196; necessary to a choice, 99; M. E. Neary, 115; C. E. James, 76; A. H. Garfield, 4; A. G. Bainbridge, 1.

Mr. C. E. James moved that the election of M. E. Neary be made unanimous. Motion carried.

Moved to proceed to the election of a Federation Council, and that three be elected from Minneapolis, three from St. Paul and one from Stillwater. Motion carried.

The following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

Resolution No. 44.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Little Falls, Minn., June 10, 1903.

Whereas, The city of Little Falls has received and welcomed in a truly magnificent manner the twenty-first annual convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, We recognize the fraternal spirit manifested by the city of Little Falls in the person of the mayor and council, and every citizen and that we appreciate the hearty welcome tendered by the city and its numerous manufacturers and merchants in the grand electrical illuminations and decoration of its buildings in our honor. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention tender to the city of Little Falls a standing vote of thanks for the admirable manner in which they have entertained us during our stay in their city, and wish them God speed and every success in

the upbuilding of their city, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the mayor.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH PRATTS,
JNO. P. GARDINER,
W. A. KELSEY,
G. P. DARTH,
WM. TEMPLEMAN,
Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 44 passed by standing vote and three cheers were given for Little Falls.

The following were placed in nomination for the Federation Council from Minneapolis: J. Bohan, P. F. Jordan, T. J. Hamlin, Geo. A. Harvey, J. H. Carver, and Jay E. Nash.

J. H. Carver and Jay E. Nash declined.

Ballot for Minneapolis members of Federation Council resulted as follows: Total vote, 144. Bohan, 144; Jordan, 109; Hamlin, 95; Harvey, 67. Bohan, Jordan and Hamlin declared elected.

The following were nominated for the Federation Council from St. Paul: Wm. Templeman, C. E. James, C. W. Douglas, Wm. Brown, John W. Strom, J. L. Hughes.

Ballot taken and resulted as follows:

Total ballot, 150. James, 133; Templeman, 67; Douglas, 64; Strom, 69, Brown, 49; Hughes, 32.

C. E. James, Wm. Templeman and John W. Strom declared elected.

Ed Haggerty and J. O. Vaillencourt placed in nomination for Stillwater members of Federation Council. Ballot taken with the following result. Total vote, 145. Necessary to a choice, 73. Vaillencourt, 78; Haggerty, 67.

J. O. Vaillencourt declared elected.

Moved to elect fraternal delegate to Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Motion carried and J. E. Mullane and W. E. McEwen placed in nomination. W. E. McEwen declined, and moved that Mr. Mullane be elected by acclamation. Motion carried and Mr. Mullane declared elected.

Selection of place of holding next

convention was next order of business and Stillwater and New Ulm were placed in nomination.

The ballot resulted in 99 for New Ulm and 60 for Stillwater, and New Ulm was declared the next meeting place of the convention.

Moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the county commissioners for the excellent meeting hall which had been provided, and the many courtesies extended. Carried.

Moved that \$10.00 be appropriated for the janitor of the building to pay him for putting the hall in as good shape as it was when the convention convened. Motion carried.

The following resolution was read and passed:

Resolution No. 45.

Be It Resolved, That the secretary-treasurer is hereby instructed to return all per capita tax received during the year from unions of team-owners and team-drivers not affiliated with the Team Drivers' International union of America, and

Be It Further Resolved, That in the future no union of team drivers or owners shall be admitted in the State Federation until they shall have first been admitted into the Team Drivers' International union of America.

E. M. BENTSON,
ARCHIE McPHERSON,
F. J. COLLINS,
I. H. IRVING,
E. E. DRESSER.

Secretary-Treasurer McEwen suggested that the convention close by singing "Auld Lang Syne," which was done in a very affective manner.

The receipts and disbursements of the convention were read as follows:

Receipts, \$87.75.

Disbursements, \$315.75.

Convention adjourned to meet at New Ulm the second Monday in June, 1904.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. McEWEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.



CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Minnesota State Federation of Labor



PREAMBLE.

Recognizing the fact that self-preservation demands a closer relationship between all branches of organized labor, in order that equality of right and privilege may be obtained for wage-workers, the representatives of labor organizations in Minnesota in convention assembled have organized ourselves into a "State Federation of Labor," and call upon all wage-workers in the state to join us in an endeavor to obtain the eight-hour day, better general conditions of labor, and other needed industrial and social reforms.

We affirm the natural and legal right of wage-workers to organize themselves peaceably together for their rights and the advancement of their special vocations and condemn as autocratic and vicious the spirit that would deny the right.

We believe in the strict autonomy of distinct trade unions, but advocate the closest possible unity in matters of general concern.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

Section 1. This association shall be known as the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and shall consist of such labor organizations as shall, after being duly admitted, conform to its rules and regulations, and pay all contributions required to carry out the objects of this Federation, the body always having power to reject any delegate by a two-thirds vote.

Sec. 2. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the conventions of this Federation, nor shall the delegates from any political party be admitted.

ARTICLE II.

Objects.

The objects of this Federation shall be:

Section 1. The encouragement and formation of trades and labor unions.

Sec. 2. The encouragement and formation of local amalgamated trades and labor councils.

Sec. 3. The promotion of state, national and international trade and labor union alliances.

Sec. 4. The encouragement of harmony and joint action between the industrial and agricultural wage-working classes.

Sec. 5. To secure state and national legislation favorable to the interests of the wage-working classes.

ARTICLE III.

Sessions.

Section 1. The sessions of this Federation shall be held annually on the second Monday in June at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding sessions of the Federation.

ARTICLE IV.

Representation.

Section 1. The ratio of representation shall be one for each twenty-five members, or major fraction thereof, no organization to have more than five delegates, and every organization to have at least one.

Sec. 2. No organization which has seceded from any national or international trade union will be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation.

Sec. 3. Delegates will not be entitled to sit in conventions of this Federation, unless the dues of their union are paid in full to date.

Sec. 4. All elective officers shall be members of the succeeding convention.

with all the privileges of the floor and the right to vote.

Sec. 5. The president, secretary-treasurer and the secretary of the Federation Council shall attend the convention with full privilege of the floor and the right to vote.

Their expenses shall be paid by the State Federation.

ARTICLE V.

Officers and their Duties.

Section 1. The officers of this Federation shall consist of a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-president, Secretary-Treasurer, and a Federation Council of seven members, all of whom shall be elected annually by the convention. The Federation Council shall be all chosen from one city and the convention shall select the city just immediately preceding the election of officers.

PRESIDENT.

Sec. 2. The president shall be the chief executive officer of this Federation. He will preside at the opening of the convention and appoint the following committees of five members each, viz.: Credentials, Rules and Order of Business, Constitution and Laws, Officers' Reports, Finance, Resolutions, and to them will be referred without debate, all matters properly belonging to them. The President shall also be chief organizer of this Federation, and shall have the power to select deputy organizers as he may deem advisable to properly carry on the work of organization, provided that such organizers receive the confirmation of the Federation, and the Federation Council shall be authorized to direct the work of these committees throughout the state and shall be empowered to draw upon the funds of the Federation for legitimate organizing purposes.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to make and keep a complete record of the transactions of the convention of this Federation and within 60 days after each convention he shall have the proceedings printed in full, in pamphlet form and forward no less than one copy to every five members of all affiliated unions. He shall attend to such other matters as may come into his hands during his term of office, and turn the same over to

his successor. He shall assist the president in the discharge of correspondence; he shall report quarterly to the unions showing financial condition, number of unions in good standing, number of unions in arrears and he must make an annual report to the convention. He shall be custodian of the funds of this Federation and will disburse the same only on orders signed by the president, after being allowed by a majority vote of the Convention or Federation Council. He shall be required to furnish a surety bond of \$1,000, or as much more as may be presumed to be in the treasury during his term of office. Failing to do so within thirty days after election, the office shall be declared vacant and the Federation Council shall proceed to the election of a secretary-treasurer. The premium of said bond shall be paid by the Federation. He shall receive a salary such as may be decided upon at the convention prior to his election.

FEDERATION COUNCIL.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Federation Council to pass judgment upon all strikes, lockouts and other matters that may be referred to them, always having due respect for the higher authority of national or international law. When strikes or lockouts have been approved, they may direct the secretary to issue and distribute to all the unions in the state a circular setting forth the facts and calling upon them for such assistance as may seem wisest and best. The Federation Council shall hold regular monthly meetings, consider all matters of interest to the Federation, make a true copy of the proceedings of each meeting and mail a copy of their proceedings to every central body in the state within seven days after the meeting.

They shall devise ways and means for raising funds for the proper carrying out of the work of this Federation.

The Federation Council shall be elected from the floor at each annual meeting of the State Federation of Labor, but the members shall be chosen from the delegations from the vicinity of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Sec. 5. Should a vacancy occur in any office between annual meetings of the convention, it shall be filled by appointment by the President, subject, however, to the approval of the Coun-

cil. If the office of President become vacant, then the Vice-Presidents succeed in regular order.

Sec. 6. All officers of this Federation shall labor earnestly and use all honorable means to organize new unions in every trade, and enlist them under the banner of their own national or international union, if any exist.

ARTICLE VI.

Revenue.

Section 1. The revenue of this Federation shall be derived from organizations affiliating, each of which shall pay the sum of one dollar as an affiliation fee, and also a per capita tax of one cent per member per month by all affiliated local unions, except central labor bodies and such delegate bodies, who shall be required to pay the sum of \$1 for each delegate in attendance at conventions.

Sec. 2. The per capita tax shall be payable quarterly to the Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTICLE VII.

Miscellaneous.

Section 1. Always recognizing the inalienable rights of each trade to manage its own affairs, it will still be the duty of this Federation to secure the unification of all labor organizations in matters of general concern, and, so far as we can, assist each other in times of trouble by financial aid and otherwise.

Sec. 2. Federal Labor Unions may be established in any city or town where a sufficient membership can be obtained.

Sec. 3. Each union affiliated with the Federation must make quarterly reports to the Secretary on blanks to be furnished by him.

Sec. 4. No organizer shall be entitled to compensation for organizing until such account shall have been ratified by the union of the craft nearest affiliated to the unions organized.

Sec. 5. No organizer shall receive a fee for organizing a new union until its affiliation fee and first quarter's per capita shall have been paid.

Sec. 6. Questions coming within the jurisdiction of this Federation and not covered by this constitution will be referred to the Federation Council, and they may make rules governing the same until the next convention.

Sec. 7. This constitution can only be amended at regular sessions of the convention, and then only by a two-thirds affirmative vote.

Sec. 8. When any motion, resolution or amendment to the constitution of the State Federation of Labor, or other question of importance is before the convention, it may, upon motion decided by a majority vote, be referred to the affiliated unions, and shall then be decided by a majority vote of all members voting upon the question, excepting amendments to the constitution which would be decided by a two-thirds vote.

Results of vote by affiliated unions on matters so referred must be reported to the secretary within 90 days from date of notification in order to be counted.



OFFICERS:

President, M. E. NEARY, Minneapolis, Minn.

First Vice President, B. G. BRADLEY, Little Falls, Minn.

Second Vice President, GARFIELD E. MORRISON, St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. McEWEN, Duluth, Minn.

FEDERATION COUNCIL:

C. E. JAMES, WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN, J. W. STROSE, St. Paul.

J. BOHAN, P. F. JORDAN, T. J. HANLIN, Minneapolis.

J. C. VILLANOVET, Southport.

STATE ORGANIZER:

J. H. CARVER, Minneapolis.

OFFICIAL ORGAN:

MINNESOTA UNION ADVOCATE, St. Paul, Minn.